Voting of Demands for Grants.

10. XXVII—Public Works—Rs. 16,04,134 (*cont*).

President.—When the Council rose last Thursday which was the last working day, the Demand No. XXVII, Public Works, was under consideration. The Public Works Member formally moved the demand and then we rose. We will now go on with the further consideration of this demand. If any Member wants any information on any point connected with this demand, before we proceed with the discussion of the cut motions, the Public Works Member will only be too glad to supply.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What was the amount allotted for Thiruviluamala School extension last year—new construction of a block.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Rs. 1,900.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is the work over, Sir ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The work is nearing completion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Do you expect to get it completed this year ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is there any provision for the repair of the roof of that school in 1105 ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is for the repairs to the school that this Rs. 1,900 is to be spent.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—So this amount is including repairs, new construction of a block, etc. ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is for repairs. It includes the change of 26 windows and constructing of additional blocks.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Any repairs to the roof of the building?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No. The roof of the building was repaired about 4 years ago.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Any repair to the roof this year? Are you going to undertake any repair of the roof next year? There are so many blocks to be repaired this year also.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I do not think.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—May I know, Sir, whether there is provision made for the Chazhoor-Alapad road in the Lump Provision ?

President.—You know the object of that provision. Works sanctioned in the current year if not attended to should be attended to next year with that provision of Rs. 50,000 made in the budget. I suppose that this Chazhoor—Alapad road is a sanctioned work in 1105.

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Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—Yes

President.—I suppose the Chief Engineer will see that this sanctioned work is attended to.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—May I know the matters to be investigated with this Rs. 50,000?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is mainly concerned with the Hydro-Electric project.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—May I know how the budget amount of Rs. 18,000 and odd for the Amballoor Dam came to be omitted? It was budgetted in the last two years. I know it requires some co-operation from Travancore. It was included in the 1104 and 1105 budgets. Nothing has been done. May I know how it came to be omitted in the next year's budget?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—This Konath River bund is across the boundaries of the Cochin and Travancore territories. The work has, therefore, to be approved by the Travancore Government. Estimates have been prepared in consultation with that Government, and they are now pending consideration with the Travancore Government. Unless their approval is given to that bund, it is not possible for us to take up that work.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The great necessity of putting up that bund has been recognised by the Department, presumably. This Government has been moving the Travancore Government to expedite the matter for the last two years, and since they found it was impossible to get their co-operation, they have dropped it as a bad job. Am I to understand it in that way?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We were not sure whether the approval of the Travancore Government will be received this year. So we thought that it would be better not to provide for it in the 1106 budget in order to avoid lapses.

President.—If a real necessity arises, we can come with an additional allotment.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—My intention in putting this question is to ascertain whether this Government has been trying to move the Travancore Government.

President.—Many a time. The reminders sent to them are numerous.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—This concerns about 6 or 7 thousand paras of paddy land. We were living in the hope that sooner or later the scheme will materialise. My constituency feels helpless.

President.—You need not take it as withdrawn. If a light pressure is put upon the Travancore Government by some

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one and the reply is communicated to us that they are ready, we will start work at once.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It is entirely beyond the powers of this Government to put the least pressure on the Travancore Government.

President.—There will be interested people on the other side also. And you know this will be useful to both sides. As you are putting pressure here, if some Member there in Travancore puts pressure, and that Government agrees to the putting up of the bund, then the work could be expedited.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That we have already tried. But I think it could have little effect.

President.—What can we do?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I pray that it may be further pressed and what could be done may be done at once. It is very important.

President.—The Chief Engineer and myself were there on the spot. We then understood the necessity, and you will find that in my statement on the budget for 1105 I made a a specific mention of the Konath River bund. So that you need not think that there is no earnestness on the part of the Government.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I have not the least suspicion of that. Every available step may be taken to make the Travancore Government realise the importance of their co-operating with us. As an alternative our Government could do it on their own without their co-operation, though I am for getting their co-operation if possible. If such co-operation cannot be had for any effort whatsoever, it would be a very hard thing for the subjects of this State to be deprived of that very important work—a work for which we have been budgetting for the last two years.

President.—Has that question been considered whether we can independently carry on with the work without the co-operation of the Travancore Government to irrigate the lands in our State?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is not possible. The stream is an inter-statal boundary. We cannot do anything without their co-operation.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—May I bring to your notice that, whenever questions involving international co-operation like that—I am referring to the Native States—whenever such questions could not be solved by negotiation between the States direct, the medium of the kind intervention of the Suzerain Power has often been invoked. Well, we know that this is a vitally important work—although it is not vital for the whole

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State, at least for my constituency it is a very important work. Well, if we cannot move the Travancore Government by direct negotiation, may I request that the final relief, namely, the moving of the Suzerain Power, may be resorted to help us. I find from the reply of the Chief Engineer that doing anything ourselves alone is out of the question; their co-operation is vital. On more than one occasion we had some trouble to get co-operation from that Government, and we had to invoke the aid of the Paramount Power to get solutions of difficulties. In this case, it is not a case of voluntary resistance, I suppose. It is a case of red-tapism. I pray, in the interests of my constituency, that the matter may be expedited, if possible, by direct negotiation with that Government, if that is not practicable or feasible within a reasonable time, by invoking the aid of the Paramount Power.

President.—We will consider the feasibility of the step proposed.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—When the Member for Engineering moved the demand, on the matter of Chittur Irrigation, he said the idea that the water in the Mulathara Anicut may be allowed to flow to the lower anicuts is a foolish idea. I do not remember the exact words. I do not know what the Member means by that. I do not know how he came to the conclusion that that idea is a foolish idea. What is the exact nature of the remark, I like to be informed, Sir.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I was referring to the remarks made by one of the Members of this Council. The Mulathara system is the biggest of the irrigation systems in Chittur. I said that the regarding of the canals of the Mulathara system resulted in permanent injury to the other systems was not a well considered statement. It is always possible by means of regulators to take in just as much quantity of water as is necessary from the Mulathara system in order not to starve the other systems which are developed down the river. We need not at all starve the other systems on account of that.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—But there is a big eri, Kambalathara Eri, in which the water level is always lower than the outlet. A good quantity of water has to be allowed to fill it up before a flow from the other end is established. Cannot the Government undertake to divert the excess of water now unused in the Kambalathara Eri to the lower anicuts? It stands still there without any use to anybody. The attention of the Government was drawn during every budget session. Has anything been done to rectify that mistake or that portion of the storage of the water there which is now stored without any benefit either to the cultivators on the higher level or to the cultivators close to the

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lower anicuts. I think some of the lower anicut people will be benefitted. Has anything been done? My family own lands in all these anicuts. So, I don't say in favour or against any system.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We have gone into that matter and found that the water which could be taken from the Kambalathara reservoir is not after all a very big quantity.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What is the quantity, please?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It will be much less than a million c. ft.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Which is a big amount for irrigation in time of a draught?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I do not think so.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I know it will take two or three days to get that eri filled up before the flow of water is allowed to the other side (out-let)

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Not so many days as that now. Since improvements have been effected in the Mulathara system, it can be filled within about 6 to 8 hours.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—May I know if the Government or the Chief Engineer has received complaints from land-owners of the lower *anicuts* in Chittur that now-a-days after the improvement of the Mulathara system they are not getting so much water as they used to get in previous years?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have received certain complaints but they were not based on actual observations but more from inference.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—As far as my constituents are concerned, this is how matters stand. Before the deepening of the Mulathara canal it was not possible to take off the whole water from the river. So some water had to go down the river and it fed the lower *anicuts*. By the deepening of the Mulathara canal the whole water is removed through it and unless the Government keeps a vigilant control at the head, it is not possible for other people to get sufficient water. In 1103 I have witnessed this complaint on the spot. When I visited that locality along with the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, we found that his lands in Kuttippallam were under drought unusual there. If there are people in power with vested interests in the lands fed by the Mulathara system, surely, it will be very difficult to control the distribution. If there is no sufficient control at the head, there will be complaints from the land owners there, always.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Government will always keep a vigilant watch.

President.—We need not go into a matter in which a dis

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cussion may arise. It is intended now to make certain points clear; that is all. When we proceed with the demand, there will be a regular discussion on the cut motions. I gave only an opportunity to the Members just to question on the points which will be necessary for moving your cut motions. We should not go into controversial subjects at this stage. The Engineering Member made certain statements when moving the demand. Anything explanatory on that you may ask.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There was an assurance from the Government that roads which are not thrown open to all classes of people will not be maintained out of public funds. Is there any provision for the maintenance of the Thrippunittura Fort Road from public funds?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The matter is undr the consideration of the Government.

President.—If there has been an assurance, then provision will not be made for the Trippunittura Fort Road out of public funds.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I am speaking of the road inside the Fort. An assurance was given that public funds will not be utilised for the maintenance of roads which are not thrown open to all classes. There is a provision this year also for the maintenance of the Trippunittura Fort Road.

President.—Do you find it specifically provided for?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Yes.

President.—If you find that specific provision, even then, in view of the assurance given here by the Government, they are not likely to go back upon that assurance.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—In Appendix B, page 2, Communications Original, I find an item Extension of the Pulaya Road to the gate of C. E. Z. M. School, Thrippunittura. Do you classify roads according to the community? Do you construct particular roads for particular communities?

President.—It is only a description of the road. There is a school maintained by Miss. Robinson there. Most of the people are depressed classes.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Can you not avoid that designation for that road?

President.—That objection was raised in the Standing Finance Committee Meeting by Mr. P. Krishna Menon, and we said that we would see that the mistake is obliterated.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—It is stated here that some Member said something foolish. The allegations were made by the Hon'ble Member himself.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I never said that

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the allegations were made by the Hon'ble Member for Chittur.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—May I know whether the construction of the road from Varavur to Thichur, from Thichur to Mundur and from Mundur to Nelluvaya have been sanctioned by the Government?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Government has given administrative sanction for preparing estimates and to take the sanction for necessary funds.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—When was the administrative sanction given?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—By the middle of this year.

Mr. V. V. Aanantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Have the estimates been prepared?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The survey is being done for the road.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Which road, please?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—From Nelluvaya to Thichur and from Thichur to Mundur.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—May I know whether anything has been done with regard to the road from Nelluvaya to Mundur.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Panchayat Department is opening a road from Veloor to Mundur in continuation of this Nelluvaya to Mundur road. I have reported on the necessity of the road from Nelluvaya to Mundur.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Has the alignment of the road from Nelluvaya to Veloor been made?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes. I have reported with a sketch of the details that it is necessary.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Is the Member sure that the proposed road will be in continuation of the alignment of the road from Nelluvaya to Veloor?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have no clear idea of the Panchayat works. I have requested that Department to kindly furnish me with an idea of the alignment before the work is actually taken up.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know with regard to item No. 34, opening of a road from 12/2, at what stage it is now?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Land acquisition proceedings are going on.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—May I know whether provision was not made for that road in last year's budget also?

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes.

President.—Why do you ask whether there was provision in the budget? You will find that in the budget without asking the Chief Engineer.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I should like to know why no work was done last year.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Last year the provision was for opening a road at 12/2 on the Shoranur road There were some complaints that it would not suit the people and that a road at 11/7 would be more convenient. That was the reason why that road has not been completed.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—May I know whether that work has been given up?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I thank the Government for the opening of the road from Areepalam to Kakkathuruthi. Is it proposed that that road is to be finished in this year itself?

President.—It will be partly executed. The first section of this Chalisseri-Edakulam road is executed. The second section will be taken up and completed in 1106.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I think there was a mention made of the Kakkathuruthi-Irinjalakkuda Canal. I want to know whether Government has considered the possibility of the fields in Edathirinji and Edakulam being damaged by salt water getting into the paddy lands there?

President.—Do you not know that the Chief Engineer has made a complete report of all the various schemes? You had better read that paper. It is here. Then this question would be unnecessary.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I am new to the Council.

President.— Now you read that. It is an elaborate proceedings. It is in connection with the consideration of the resolution about this Pallisseri diversion scheme, to divert the flood water of the Karuvannur river

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—It was simply to know whether during high tide salt water will not enter the Kakkathurithi canal and whether that will not do damage to crops.

President.—Now that canal scheme has been given up.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I read about it in the Gazette. I did not know that it has been given up.

President.—We do not propose to take up that work. It is more for commercial purposes rather than for irrigation purposes.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is more a question of navigation than for flood relief.

President.—Anyhow we are not going to do it this year.

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Not in 1106.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—May I know, Sir, whether the Government has an idea of opening a road between Mala and Puthenvelikara? It is only half a mile that is necessary. That was the subject matter of a question in the Legislative Council some time last year.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That question was gone into, and it was reported that it was necessary. We shall consider it as soon as possible. That road was investigated and reported on and has been found useful. It will be taken up as early as possible.

President.—We will now proceed with the consideration of the cut motions.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,644 for salaries, Section Superintendent by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, I have tabled this motion to bring to the notice of the Government the way in which the silt clearance and distribution of water are carried on in Chittur. Chittur as you know is famous for anicuts in the State. There is no other system of anicuts in the State other than those of Chittur so much so that when His Highness the Geikwar of Baroda visited Cochin last time, he asked me why I did not request His Highness to go to Chittur. Then I said that there was nothing in Chittur worth seeing for His Highness. Then His Highness asked me whether there was not an irrigation system there, whether there were not anicuts and what more do you want for persons like me to see. So Chittur has something to boast of. It has also something more. It is also notorious for the way in which the silt clearance and distribution of water are done there. Last year I brought it to the notice of the Engineering Member and he was good enough to say that the contract for silt clearance was being given to one Ponnambalam Pillai who happened to be my friend. It was at my persistence he took up the work. He had been a contractor all his life; that must also be taken into account. Then the other objection taken by the Engineering Member was that he found nobody owning land close by to take up that work. Then I brought to the notice of the Government that there were persons like me to take up the work. But so long as there was no level plates placed on the channel, they could not get anybody. If I were to take up that work then I would have to spend more than what was sanctioned because there will be much silt to be removed, and the underlings of the department would try their level best to make me do more work and become a looser.

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The distribution of water is done by the Overseer and the Section Superintendent. On the point of silt clearance you will be pleased to remember Sir, that I represented the matter to you once two years ago when you had the kindness to go over to the place and order for the removal of the silt at once. That was after the silt clearance of that year. That is the way in which silt clearance is carried on every year. With regard to the distribution of water it is being done by the Overseer and the Section Superintendent. These two people do not know what agriculture is. They are asked to distribute water by turns whether the agriculturists needed it or not. It would do well to give them some lessons in agriculture at the central farm. Recently at the beginning of the agricultural year a few of the people were not given water for puddle lands. Some of them approached me and we had a sort of meeting there and the matter was discussed. Since the Assistant Engineer was absent from the place, the Chief Engineer was wired to requesting him to see that we are given water at once. In Varthuvitha lands it is not possible to have Podivitha. The Chief Engineer has received the wire. To my knowledge he did nothing in the matter. We got no water and the crops are a failure in those lands. My only complaint is that he did not care even to acknowledge the receipt of that wire. I wish to know from whom he wants information from the Chittur Taluk other than me who was the president of that meeting under whose command I had sent up a wire. Further it is said in the opening speech of the Chief Engineer that the allegations made by the public of Chittur was foolish. There are three anicuts in the Chittur river, two anicuts right across the river. Down the Mulathara anicut when all the water is taken away by the Mulathara Channel there would be found in the river not a drop of water. There is no percolation between the Mulathara anicut and the Kunnamkattupathi anicut. Therefore it is not possible in the Kunnamkattupathi anicut to have any water. Before the Mulathara system was improved the Kunnamkattupathi system was considered the finest among the anicut. We had been getting water and we had no complaint under the Kunnamkattupathi system. Whereas we had much complaint under the Mulathara anicut system; that is why I have pressed for improvements. I take objection only to the allegations made in 1102 and 1103. There was scarcity of water in the Kunnamkattupathi anicut system. All the water was being taken away by the Mulathara system. When that was brought to the notice of the House the Engineering Member was good enough to say that we found it difficult to irrigate our lands simply because we had taken to cultivate *eries i. e.*, the reservoirs. That is a misconception.

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The reservoirs were at the head of the low lying lands and these lands require no irrigation water. With the water in the Akampadom Eri it is not possible to irrigate high level lands. Any Engineer could not deviate the water from finding its level. The allegation was that all the water was being taken away by the Mulathara anicut system. The Engineering Member cannot think that the people who make these allegations are as broad-minded as he is and as educated as he is. They are a very poor folk living by cultivation and cultivation alone. When they find that all the water is taken away by one anicut and when they also find that big persons are having the use of that water, can you say that they are foolish, if I may give out what is in my mind—I may be exhonerated from what I say—that the lands lying at the tail end of this anicut system belong to the Chief Engineer himself? Is it foolish Sir, for such people to allege that they have been deprived of their water? I think these reasons are quite sufficient for the poor agriculturists to say that they are deprived of the water for the sake of well to do interested parties.

Now the greatest difficulty was being felt by the Assistant Engineer's headquarters being transferred from Chittur. Now the Engineering Member said that he will be re-transferred to Chittur shortly. I hope by the presence of that popular Engineer among the ryots our difficulties will be removed. With these few words I move this token cut.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—The matter of irrigation in an agricultural country like Cochin cannot be over-emphasised, however much we may say, unless useful irrigation schemes are really carried out into execution. It is also our duty to bring to the notice of the Government the serious defects in the working of the existing systems of irrigation. If I bring to your notice what ideal Tippu Sultan, whose memory is not very enviable in this part of this country, had for Mysore in laying the foundation stone of the Krishnarajsagara Water Works, which was completed only very recently, you will realise the importance of irrigation even in the eyes of the rulers of that type.

President.—You say that the works have been completed.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Yes. Because there was some disagreement between the Mysore Government and the Madras Government they had to cut off a portion of the bund on the right side after the work was finished and water is allowed to flow now freely thorugh that portion and it is left open now. What Tippu Sultan in laying the foundation stone said is this—it is very interesting reading. The original is in Persian, but there is an English translation for it.

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YA FATTAH.

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

On the 29th of Month Taqi of the Solar Year Shadah 1221, on thousand two hundred and twenty one, dating from Mowlood of Muhammed (may his soul rest in peace) on Monday at dawn before sunrise under the auspices of the planet Venus, in the constellation Taurus, Hazrath Tippoo Sultan, the shadow of God, the Lord, the Bestower of gifts laid the foundation of the Mahyi Dam across the river Cauvery to the west of the capital, by the grace of God and the assistance of the holy Prophet, the Calipth of the Worlds, and the Emperor of the Universe. The start is from me but its completion rest with God.

On the day of commencement the Planets, Moon, Sun, Venus, Neptune were in the sign Aries in a lucky conjunction.

By the help of God the most high, may the above mention Dam, remain till the day of resurrection like the fixed stars. The money amounting to several lakhs which the God-given Government have spent is solely in the service of God. Apart from the old civilization, any one desirous of newly cultivating the arable land, should in the name of God be exempted from various kinds of production whether of corn or fruits, of the one-fourth part levied generally from other subjects. He will only have to pay the three-fourths of it to the benign Government. He who newly cultivates the arable land, himself, his posterity and other relatives will be the masters of the above as long as earth Heaven endure. If any person were to cause any obstruction or be a preventor of this perpetual benevolence, such an inhuman being is to be regarded as the enemy of man-kind, as the accursed Satan, and the Sperma hommis of those cultivators nay of the entire creation."

President —To every visitor it is shown.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—At the head of the water works this inscription is preserved even to-day. So far as our Government is concerned, although no new anicut is constructed, we have some anicuts constructed long before, there is now complaint from the Members for Chittur Taluk that the system is not properly worked. Even though they do not start new schemes it is the duty of the Government at least to administer the existing systems properly. So far as the new works in the Mulathara system are concerned, of course the land owners who are benefited by that system are very grateful and I have given expression to it in my budget discussion. I think it was my remark in that connection which called forth the remarks from the Engineer-in-chief that is sometimes wise to answer foolish criticisms. It is admitted by the chief that the Government has been receiving complaints from the land owners of the lower anicuts that they do not get water and the reason that people generally ascribe to it is that too much water is now allowed to be diverted through the Mulathara canal. Hitherto it was impossible to divert the whole water from the river because the bed of the Mulathara canal was rocky; the rock was now removed and there is a deepening of the canal and the whole water from the river can now freely flow without obstruction and the bed of the river is now in a higher level. Of course

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there is the solace that the Government can control the diversion and I am aware there is the sluice to regulate the flow. I fully realize it is foolish to do one's duty to one's constituency when those in power are moved not by a sense of duty and one's efforts will be misunderstood and misinterpreted and a justification on the plea of a foolish self-complacency will be attempted in the end. I think it was John Stuart Mill who said, "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied, better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied." Coming to the point in hand, it is sometimes very difficult to control when vested interests are supposed to be working. It is possible that the whole water may sometimes be diverted. I do not want to mention the several names of the vested interests at play. One such name has already been given expression to by the Hon'ble Member for Chittur whose expression of the feeling in the locality has to be corrected. It is the duty of the Government to see the distribution is fair and above bond. Land owners like the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, I am sorry he is not here to-day, have been complaining that they do not get the water which they used to get and that there is excess water drawn through the upper canal. It is only to bring the matter to the notice of the Government on behalf of the land holders of Chittur that I support this motion.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—I rise to support the motion. In this connection I might have occasion to refer to those defects which have been particularly referred to on previous occasions. The importance of irrigation for *kole* cultivation has been pressed for the last 10 or 12 years and the Government have not taken any serious action on the representations made now and then. I shall here read the recommendations suggested by the committee appointed by the Government to investigate the defects in the *kole* cultivation. This is the summary of recommendations.

1. "The investigation of the scheme of diverting the Chalakkudi river for the purpose of irrigating the *kole* lands.

2. If the above scheme is found not feasible the investigation of the scheme of pumping up and storing the water of these kole lands at the time of cultivation into the adjacent Mundakan and Virippu lands for being subsequently used for irrigation purposes.

3. The improvement of the canal systems generally by deepening and widening them in places where such improvements are found necessary.

4. The lending of money by the Government through Co-operative Credit Societies started for the purpose of purchasing steam and oil engines necessary for bailing out water after making adequate provision for the supply of water for irrigation purposes either by the introduction of a permanent scheme or by leaving a certain portion of the area fallow for the storage of water.

5. Issuing of a proclamation prescribing proper penalty for the delay or default committed by the cultivators of land included in the same padavu

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in not putting up the necessary bunds, etc., sufficiently early so that it may be possible to begin the pumping operation in time.

6. Lowering the granite bed of the Enamakkal Bund to reduce the level of the water at the time of cultivation. This is to be carried out only after the introduction of a permanent irrigation scheme.

As the investigation of schemes 1 and 2 may take some time immediate arrangements may be made to carry out the following temporary remedies:—

7. The introduction of a system of cultivation by rotation thereby a fourth of the total area is to be left uncultivated every year for the storage of water.

8. The cultivation of these lands in small padavus each padavu not exceeding 500 acres except under special circumstances referred to in para 26 of the report."

Now of all these recommendations the lowering of the Enammakkel Dam has been acted upon by the Government. Now two schemes were investigated by the Government during the time of Sir Bhore when an engineering staff was appointed for investigating the Chalakkudi and the Thanikudam schemes. The preliminary report of the Thanikudam scheme was received by the Government as early as 1103. These are the recommendations and the substance of the report.

"The proposal is to supply water to the *kole* lands. These lands are about 20,000 acres in extent. Cultivation of the area is very difficult entailing pumping out of water during the earlier part of the operation and raising and strengthening of bunds. It is reported that the bund operations and drainage alone range on an average of Rs. 30 per acre. For 20,000 acres the sum yearly spent by the ryots is then as high as six lakhs of rupees in round figures. Even then the menace of drought is always present. If a supply of water is assured the *kole* lands may be drained by lowering the crest of the Enamakkal weir and great savings could be effected in conducting drainage operations and except keeping the lake bunds from deterioration. No extensive bunding operations will be necessary. A saving of at least 20 rupees per acre in cultivation could be effected if an external supply of irrigation is assured. I think that a cess of Rs. 6 per acre could fairly be levied. The income would be 1,20,000 rupees a year giving a return of about 10 per cent.

Conclusion. On the proposed investigation the scheme presents to me to be one of great utility and one which is capable of solving the very long economic problem of the *kole* cultivation. Further the existence of a reservoir of this magnitude so near to the town of Trichur is an aspect which is very enviable. In this project the detailed irrigation will comprise of (1) a resurvey of the site (2) close investigation of foundation conditions etc., (3) calculation from flow for one season (4) investigation of quarries and transport (5) design of the Dam. If the investigation is taken up in 1103 construction may be started in the dry season of 1104 and completed within 5 years. I strongly recommend that a detailed investigation be ordered as early as possible".

Now in the Administration Report of 1104 it is stated that the investigation has already been made and that the amount will be provided. In spite of all these no amount hasbeen provided in 1103, 1104 or 1105. Now even last year we suffered a good deal on account of this severe drought. It was with a view to enlist the

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sympathy of the Government that I sent in an adjournment motion but it was refused by the President. Now at the beginning of the Council year my predecessor also had tabled an adjournment motion and it was also refused by the President. Now this kind of occupation is the mainstay of our constituency which nearly pays a tax of one lakh of rupees every year from *kole* lands alone and for which absolutely no return is being given by the Government. There is not even the least marginal profit. The Government have been disregarding the interest of the cultivators. We are running into debts year after year and the Registry office in our place will testify to the accumulating debts that we are contracting every year. Now that is the sum and substance of the reports submitted to the Government. In spite of all such prospects before us the Government has been so recalcitrant to see that proper irrigation system is conducted. If this system is taken, not only the cultivators will gain by way of expenditure but it will give quick returns and also sure returns to the Government by which I can assure this House that it will be an investment which is productive, capitalistic and constructive. If such schemes are not taken, what will be the condition of the *kole* cultivators? Not only that the Government has not the originality enough to take some original measures such as cultivation by rotation or at least ask the land owners to lay certain blocks of *kole* lands fallow in times of drought but they have also failed to give some remissions of taxes. Now it was only last month when I was in my house that the Devaswom authorities came there—one of the Engineers in the department also was present—and when we saw a long list of 250 *kole* cultivators on whom attachment notices have been ordered by the Devaswom authorities—very respectable people—and when he saw them he was surprised and then I had to pay ready cash at the cost of 13 annas per para of paddy while the market cost was only 9 annas.. I have got reliable information that on the very day he approached me to take out the attachment he had approached 100 houses. Now these are the actual state of affairs we are suffering from. We have been representing to the Government that for the last 12 or 13 years spending 72 lakhs of rupees and actually getting nothing and losing everything. Now I earnestly request the Government not to be so indifferent and that they may be pleased to remedy our grievances and improve our cultivation. I request that the amount may be provided in the coming budget itself for the Thanikudam scheme and that the grievances may be remedied.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I endorse every word that has been said by the Hon'ble Member for Chittur about irrigation in Chittur. In the year 1100 I brought to the notice of the

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Government about the necessity of diverting that portion of the Mulathara canal which falls into the Kambalathara Eri. The water is simply stagnating there in the *eri*. That water may be allowed to be thrown into the lower *anicut* and thus slight relief may be given to the ryots. I have only these suggestions to make. I have been raising this complaint ever since 1100. About 1,00,000 gallons of water is now stored in the *eri* unused.

President.—What do you propose?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It must be allowed to flow again into the river for the benefit of lower *anicuts*.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There is not so much quantity of water.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—50,000 gallons of water may save the drought to some extent. I am not bold to say that it will be more than 50,000. Since it comes from the Engineering Member I am not in a position to contradict it. But my firm belief is that it is more than that quantity. I don't know whether the Member is speaking after making accurate calculation.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—ഇറിഗേഷൻ പ്രവർത്തിയിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു കുണിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയത്തെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എല്ലുകൊല്ലവും ഇറിഗേഷൻ പണിക്കായി വലിയ ഒരു തുക ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണിക്കാറുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആ സംഖ്യ മുഴുവൻ അതാതു പണികൾക്കായി ചിലവു ചെയ്യുകുണ്ടന്നില്ലാ. രണ്ടുകൊല്ലം മുമ്പു കേളിത്തോട് എന്ന ഇനത്തിൽ ഫസ്, ൦൦൦ രൂപാ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേർത്തിരുന്നു. നന്തിക്കരചിറക്കായി ൩,൫൦൦ രൂപായും കുണികയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ആ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഈവക പണി യാതൊന്നും നടത്തിയില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല അടുത്തകൊല്ലം തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഈ ഇനത്തിനു സ്ഥാനം ഇല്ലെന്നുമായി. പണികൾ നടക്കാത്തസ്ഥിതിക്കു് അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തിലും ബഡ്ജറു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. യാതൊരു കാരണവും പറയാതെ, ആ പണി വേണ്ടെന്നുവെയ്ക്കുയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇറിഗേഷൻ പണികൾക്കായി എതെങ്കിലും സംഖ്യ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചാൽ ആ കൊല്ലം ആ പണി നടത്തുൻ സാധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ അടുത്ത കൊല്ലവും അതിലേക്കുള്ള സംഖ്യ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേർക്കയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചേർക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ കാരണം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. തങ്ങൾ ആശിച്ചിരുന്ന പണികൾക്കായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ തുക കാണുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾ സന്തോഷപ്പെടുന്നു. കൊല്ലാവസാനം ആകുമ്പോൾ പണി നടന്നിട്ടും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. അടുത്ത ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണുകയും ഇല്ല. അതിനാൽ ആ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ നടത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുള്ളതും നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതുമായ പണികൾക്കു മാത്രമെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ പണം ചേർക്കാവു. വളരെ പണികൾ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേർത്തു് നടക്കുന്നതായി ഉണ്ടു്. ആ നയം തീരെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. മേലാലെകിലും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിക്കുന്ന പണികൾ അതാതു കൊല്ലം തന്നെ ചെയ്തു തീർക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കണം. ചെയ്തു തീർക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നുവരുന്നതു് ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേർക്കരുതു്. മറിച്ചുള്ള ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം തെറ്റാണെന്നും ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, it is a well known fact that the Chittur irrigation systems depend on the

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flow of the Alayar river for its water supply and without the equalising effects of a reservoir. The question of providing a storage reservoir in each of the important systems is still under investigation but due to the fact that sites for such reservoirs are at present under cultivation, it is found financially difficult to acquire suitable lands for flooding. Now ordinarily, therefore, water available for distribution will depend on the daily flow in the river. This flow varies a good deal from day to day and if a few rains fail at certain times of the year, considerable difficulty is sometimes felt for distribution. We are taking all possible care to ensure equitable supply under these trying occasions, and I used personally to go into many individual cases of complaint. Whenever I come across cases which are suspicious, I used to take very severe action. The cultivation of last year threatened to be a failure but due fortunately to a few showers when we were abandoning hopes turned the situation and brought about a very successful crop. This will show how such complaints are due mostly to insufficient water in the river but usually attributed to defective methods of supply.

I may now state how the land owners themselves are to a great extent responsible for reducing the efficiency of distribution. I have mentioned how the Chittur Irrigation Systems have no storage and that the daily supply depend on the varying river flow.

Every farm had formerly storages of their own. The ryots are now fast converting their storages into fields for getting increased income but at the expense of the security afforded by these storages.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is not a statistical statement.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I am prepared to prove it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is not so. I contradict it.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—If the Hon'ble Member will accompany me, I can show him that many *eries* have been so converted.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—They are being done.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—They then have no supply of water to draw from to tide over a week or a few days in case the river runs low.

The farmers, again, cultivate even on the highest of their terraces certain kinds of paddy locally known as "*Anakomban*", which takes about 10 months to mature.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is a wrong idea, Sir. It will never take 10 months. It will take only 6 months.

President.—We begin it in Chingam or Karkadagam.

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is started even in Karkadagam or Mithunam.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is only in dampy places. Generally Chingam or Kanni is the trans-planting season. Of course nursery is begun in Mithunan or Karkadagam.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That is why I said that it will take about 10 months. If water is let into such lands it will drain down within 24 hours. This crop will then require a daily supply of water which it will be impossible to give in times of scarcity. The ryots should therefore cultivate varieties of paddy which mature early on the high terraces and the *Anakombu* variety on the lower terraces where the sub-soil water is nearer the ground. We are constantly improving the systems and it is now proposed to post even an Assistant Engineer in Chittur and I am sure there should not absolutely be any reasonable complaint in future.

As regards certain allegations made regarding the grading of the Mulathara system, I may say that, it is generally acknowledged, that the original grading of the Mulathara canal was most defective. An estimate was prepared as early as 15 or 13 years ago for improving the Mulathara canal. That work was started only about 4 years ago, and the insinuation as I may call it, that this work was started because of the fact that I own some lands 20 miles away from the works almost at the tail end of the system, has no relation to facts. I am only sad that the Member did work himself up to give expression to such untrue allegations in this House and I have no time to answer them.

The Member for Anthikad brought to our notice the difficulties experienced by the ryots in regard to the *kole* irrigation. Many were the attempts made by the Government to alleviate the distress which the ryots have to undergo in having a successful crop in *kole* lands. They appointed a *Kole* Committee which recommended the diversion of the Chalakkudi river and also for the utilisation of *Mundakan* and *Virippu* lands for the storage of water. I had occasion to study this problem and the report read by the Member for Anthikad regarding the Thanikudam scheme was prepared by me. *Kole* cultivation has considerably changed since the improvement works done in the Enamakkal weir which helped in lowering the flood in the Trichur lake with the result that many lands which were used to be cultivated for *Puncha* are now being cultivated for *Kuttaden*. This *Kuttaden* is cultivated in the rainy months and the water which would be available in the *Kuttaden eries* is available now for the *Puncha* cultivation. Now if you look into the statistics for the last three

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years you will find that the *kole* lands have never suffered from drought to any great extent so that I may say that the real hard situation regarding the *kole* lands have been considerably eased because of the increase in the area under *Kuttaden* crop. But I am still of opinion that the diversion of the Chalakudi river or the construction of the Thanikudam Dam would materially benefit the *kole* owners and the proposal is still under the consideration of the Government. But we had certain different opinions regarding the Thanikudam scheme. One Engineer reported adversely about it, and we have to get expert opinion from outside before the matter is finally decided on.

Then the Hon'ble Member for Nellayi made mention of certain works which were budgetted for a certain year and not carried out, either in that year itself or in the succeeding year. One of them is the Keli Thodu improvement. This improvement was calculated to relieve the flood havoc in certain areas in the Mukundapuram Taluk. When we investigated the Karuvannur flood relief scheme it was found that the flooding of these lands was connected with the other scheme so that when the Karuvannur flood diversion comes into effect there may not be any necessity for this work and we wanted to watch its effect before this work is taken up. That is the reason why this Keli Thodu improvement was not taken up in this year. I suppose I have answered all the points.

Then about the Kampalathara reservoir. The Hon'ble Member says that there is water below a certain level which is not being utilised for irrigation purposes. In a reservoir it is not always possible to use all the water that is stored in it. A certain amount of water has to be left idle.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information. What is the necessity of storing water without any use?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—If water has to be stored at all a portion of it cannot be used. This is due to the levels of canals which cannot be altered. If you must have a storage for the Mulathura system you must have the Kampalathara system.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Can you utilise the whole water there for irrigation purposes?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Only from a certain level.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Of course the canal will flow only when it rises to a certain level and only the superfluous water will be flowing from the eri to the other side of the canal.

President.—What suggests to a layman's mind is that the whole of the water should not be utilised for irrigation purposes?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You store water and do not allow to

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divert the canal or allow the water to flow into the lower *anicuts*.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Levels do not permit a small portion of the Kampalathara storage to be used and this 'dead water' is essential for the reservoir. If that is to be utilised the Mulathara system will not have the benefit of the Kampalathara reservoir.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What I say is that, if the diversion is made, that portion will be more beneficial to the lower *anicuts*.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There was a scheme like that but it was not put forward for the benefit of the lower *anicuts*. It was only an adjunct to the Mulathara improvement.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The present suggestion is for you to work out.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes. I shall consider it

President.—You have made a special study of this.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Yes, Sir. I have submitted a memorial to the Government in which I have mentioned all these facts, and even suggested the diversion of the canal and allow the taking of the water to lower anicuts.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I had specially requested for exonerating me with regard to the widening of the Mulathara system. There was no insinuation. These are only reasons that were given by the less educated people. I do not press the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. C. J. Mathew:—*To reauce the allotment of Rs. 8,644 for subordinate Executive Staff by Re. 1*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, I wish to point out a regrettable feature in our P. W. D. administration, as it is worked to-day. Of the numerous works provided for under the P. W. D. budget we find certain among them are not taken up at all during the year while in the case of some of those which are actually taken up, the progress made is little or at any rate insufficient. On the other hand unprovided—for works are undertaken during the year and the necessary amounts for these are transferred from sanctioned works or from what are called "savings".

Again, Sir, don't we come across with lump provisions, for certain works for which neither estimates nor plans are got ready, before they are thus included in the budget. Under the far stretching incorrect name "cost report", you show some

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figures, which in many cases are the results of mere guess-work after a superficial observation. These figures are neither correct nor anywhere near the right mark, In short it cannot but be remarked that our P. W. D. is without any definite programme of work and there is not also any fixed principle for its guidance.

The first cause for this state of affairs, according to me, is the overcrowding of responsibilities on the head of the Chief Engineer. In the days of Mr. Browning or the veteran Engineer Mr. Krishnan Nayar the expenditure under civil Engineering did not amount to more than six or seven lakhs. But what is the figure to-day? Is not our present Chief Engineer responsible for the judicial expenditure and supervision over works costing nearly 20 lakhs of rupees? Does not this sudden swelling up of the figure show that the Department has developed in magnitude and size to-day? In those days, *i. e.* in the time of Mr. Browning and Mr. Krishnan Nayar, the Mechanical Department was an altogether separate entity, and the Chief Engineer had nothing to do with it. Mr. Aravindaksha Menon had enough work then as the State Mechanical Engineer to occupy himself as a full time-officer.

Whereas we have now added to the Civil Engineering the Mechanical Department too and I may say without exaggeration, the activities of the mechanical department now are more than three times what they were when it was an independent department, with the numerous water works at Chowera, Ernakulam, Mattancheri, Trichur and Nemmara, with the electric installation at Trichur, Bolgotty, Ernakulam and the Hill Palace with its water supply schemes in the costal areas and with a canal department also to boot.

This is not, however, all. Besides these two departments, the Chief Engineer has actively to supervise the Hydro-electric scheme and the activities of the special irrigation party. But is that all? No. The Chief Engineer is the chief advisor to the Government in all matters connected with the Cochin Harbour and the Railway conversion. Those are very big and important schemes for which the full-time work of a Special Officer was once found necessary. The Chief Engineer has now to bestow much thought and attention to them.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon—Council work.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—That is perhaps your only resting time!

President.—But let us remember that in the Department there are so many to work under him.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Even here his activities do not stop because he has besides to supervise the manufacture of the min-

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ton tiles and also to look after the arrangements in connection with Garden Parties of the State.

Well, is it not humanly impossible for one man to do all these things single-handed? I am sure the Chief Engineer must have been feeling restless under this growing volume of work added on to his shoulders from year to year and if he does not complain, it is for fear of hard and unmerited criticism from outside. Sir, I may assure you that nobody who has seen him, trying to get works executed to cater to the urgent needs of the public, will for a moment doubt his sincerety of purpose. His untiring efforts in the interest of his department can hardly be questioned. We have in this connection only to point out the calousness of our Government in overburdening him.

Now let us see whether there is any solution possible. Yes, Sir! You have only to confer more powers on your Assistant Engineers and relieve the head of all routine works. They are now, as it is, an irresponsible body. They are not responsible to the correctness of any estimates, because the Chief Engineer must certify each and every estimate before it is submitted before the Government. Do make them responsible individually for the preparing and submitting of estimates to the extent of say Rs. 5,000. Again, Sir, the Assistant Engineers to-day can check measure only works to the extent of Rs. 3,000. Why not this limit be extended still further? And the worst of it is that the Assistant Engineers to-day are not made responsible for making any independant payment to the extent of even a pie for works executed. The Chief Engineer and his office must sit in judgment over each and every bill and the Chief Engineer personally has to sign them. If you would only deligate this power to a limited extent, won't that take away from the Chief Engineer's shoulders a good lot of burden ? Sir, as it is, what is the real responsibility of our Assistant Engineers? None except perhaps the supervision of works. Let us see the practise obtained in our sister State of Travancore or in the Madras Presidency. If I am informed correctly, in the Madras Presidency, the Assistant Engineers are allowed to make independent payments to a certain extent and in Travancore the Executive Engineers are given that power. Sir, why not we also do it? Are not our Assistant Engineers paid Rs. 400 besides an average T. A., to the extent of Rs. 200? It comes to the pay of a 2nd grade head of department. Why then they are let off so easily? As Dr. Johnson said, "men are naturally inclined to be idle and more so where they are legitimately allowed to shirk work." I may cite the instance of an Assistant Engineer who supervised a work while seated himself in a running bus. Government had so long delayed the creation of a third division in spite of increased pressure of work. They

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were awaiting the orders of the Special Finance Committee. The less said of these proceedings the better. Now with this third division created and with the delegation of further powers to the Assistant Engineers, more progress could be made and the Chief Engineer relieved of much of his burden.

Sir, the second cause is the *inadequate number of Overseers.* As it is, each taluk gets only one man, who has roughly to supervise works to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs. The Overseer, in fact, is the steel-frame of the executive. He is the man on the spot. Do you think with this small number of men we have now they can minutely watch the progress of every work and make a slack contractor go ahead? And what is his pay? Rs. 60. Is this adequate? sufficient to meet his needs? to keep him above wants? Sir, these executive officers who actually have to supervise and measure let us say, works costing 3 lakhs of rupees will they not help themselves if Government did not help them? And who is to be blamed? Still more awkward is his position, placed side by side, with his brethren overseers in the Panchayat department. There they get better emoluments for doing comparatively lesser work. Here again the unfortunate Special Finance Committee orders have come in to spoil the broth. Discontented men will not be earnest about their work. Pay these men more and get more honest work turned out by them. That is the real key for solving this problem.

I might also put in a word for the subordinate staff. Your orders on the Finance Committee have not improved their position. Your technical officers, your Overseers and your Section Superintendents, gentlemen directly connected with the preparing of estimates and supervision of work from field are all a set of discontented batch of officers today. Can you expect anything but *slack work* out of them? Sir, it is time you mend matters and give these people their legitimate due.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.— Does the Hon'ble Member want to appoint another Special Finance Committee?

President.—The orders on the Finance Committee Report are not satisfactory. The question must be gone into again. It follows like that.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.— You have said, Sir, that you would reconsider hard cases.

President.—Inequalities must be adjusted. Anyhow we are not upon the question of having a fresh Special Finance Committee.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Unfortunately there has been a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to what is called lapse of funds in the Public Works Budget in regard to road constructions. The budget allotment for communication

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origiral, in the budget of this year is 4 lakhs and Rs. 4,000 including of 1 1/2 lakhs of rupees additionally granted to me for Nelliampathi Ghat road works. Now the revised budget for this year gives the figure of Rs. 4,38,244. Far from being a lapse there has been an increase in expenditure of about Rs. 34,000.

Now it is a fact that actual work was not taken up for five roads which were budgetted for 1105. I refer to Chalakkudi—Pariyaram and the Chalakkudi—Mala, Palluruthi and the Chittanda—Thalasseri. The aggregate amount budgetted for these roads is Rs. 20,000. We had provided for these roads only just sufficient money required for land acquisition for this year. In most of these cases land acquisition proceedings are nearing completion. Unless lands are acquired and handed over to us evidently no work could be done. We have made provisions for all the above works in 1106 and we are sure we will be able to make good progress on all these roads next year. Now this sum of Rs. 20,000 which had to be released was diverted towards works which have already made good progress during the year and which had insufficient allotment.

For example the Mala-Adoor road had an allotment of only Rs. 20,000 this year. We were able to do works costing about Rs. 30,000 on the work. Similarly for the Karalam-Kizhuthani road there was a provision of only Rs. 6,000 this year. We were able to do works costing over Rs. 13,000 for this road. Similar increased works were done on other roads as well.

Dr. A. G. Menon—On a point of information, Sir, what was your estimate, Rs. 20,000 or 30,000?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—About Rs. 38,000 for Mala—Adoor Road and Rs. 13,000 for Karalam—Kizhuthani Road.

Therefore, I repeat that only circumstances beyond our control will force us not to spend allotments on budgetted works. And we take care to use such releases in spending on works already taken up and for which we are able to show more progress than anticipated in the budget. Such of those works which are not taken up are always included in the budget of next year. There can therefore be really no case in saying that the Puplic Works Department is not taking sufficient pains to see that budgetted amounts for road making do not lapse.

The mere fact that during the course of this vigorous policy of opening new communications we have not on hand any road works lasting for over a period of two years will bear out any assertions.

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I have already considered the scheme by which the responsibility could be divided between myself and my assistants. The whole scheme under be revised after the reorganisation effected by the Special Finance Committee is given effect to.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—May I know what was the work done by Mr. Damodara Menon as Special Officer for Harbour and Railways? I would wish to know whether Mr. Damodara Menon as a full-time officer for Harbour and Railways, did any thing more than what you are doing now? He was appointed for some time as a special officer with full-time work. I would like to know whether the Chief Engineer is now attending to the same bulk of work or whether the activities in this direction have dwindled into smaller dimensions since then.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The works done by Mr. Damodara Menon are now distributed between the Diwan Peishkar and the Chief Engineer.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.— Had it scope for a full-time officer ?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.— I do not think there is a necessity for a full-time officer.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—At that time also there was no necessity. Is that your point?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There was a necessity at that time.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 41,958 for Chief Engineer's Office by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I have tabled this motion just to bring before this House and before the Government also the dissatisfaction of the people of my constituency in having very little money spent in useful public works. I have referred to this matter at some length in the general discussion of the budget. Now it only remains for me to point out to the Honourable Member for Public Works what are the crying needs to which early attention may be paid by the Government. Of course it has been said that many works are undertaken for which there is no provision in the budget and many works for which there has been provision in the budget were not taken also. I shall not dilate on all those points here. Only I shall just state that our crying needs are about communication. The whole extent of land from Azhikkal that is the Cochin Harbour mouth to Cranganur Munambam is a stretch of area about ten miles or twelve miles long.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—About 15 miles long.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—In that stretch of land there is not an inch of road. There are a few big canals which are in a neglected condition. The canals are also used as communications. There are many which could be improved and which could be constructed. All these require the attention of the Government, of a sympathetic Government which has to consider whether those people living in that region are getting their proportionate benefit from the Public Funds to which they contribute. I had pointed out that one or two works which have been already sanctioned by the Diwan, by His Highness the Maharaja, for the execution of which the Chief Engineer got orders have one way or other been thrown out of the list without coming into execution at all. People have been crying over and over again about this, and I do not want to bring any of these points, long list, to tire the House. The most important public communication that we want is the road from Azhikkal up to Munambam as the artery of land communications for people residing in that locality. Then we want a number of smaller, *i. e.*, shorter, roads which connect this main artery road with the back-water along which there is boat traffic now going on. There are much possiblities of making the land better habitable by the people in several ways, and much need not be spent also to provide these conveniences. Only a proper investigation of the possibilities and the crying needs of the people will be quite sufficient to enable the Government to find out what they should do at once, what they should do some time hence and so forth. It is for this that I have tabled this motion. I have already drawn the attention of the Chief Engineer by interpellations to the fact that there are several bridges for which no officer is responsible. These bridges are there and if they go into disrepair, they want some person to petition. In a place where each man is very busy about his own work, about his own business or occupation the grievances of the pulic seldom or never come as the concern of any individual. Therefore many bridges are under disrepair. That matter I have brought to the notice of the Member for Public Works and the Government. Then there are certain roads for which the Government has to receive plans and for which estimates have been called for I may say Chappa road, the road from Narakkal eastern bazaar to the Valiakadathu, a play ground for the High School. These are the crying needs for Narakkal. Those who are cultivating the wet lands want a canal. For this they have been making representations to the Government for the last 10 or 15 years. At last it was sanctioned during the time of the

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late Diwan, Rao Bahadur Mr. P. Narayana Menon. That work was sanctioned and the Chief Engineer got orders for execution. One way or the other in the next administration it was lost sight of. It would appear that a continuity of policy did not exist in the department and the mystery has to be explained also. Then there are other needs for the people. I have referred to the boat communications, that is, line boats that are run now from Cochin right up to Kottapuram At several of the coastal parts in this constituency passengers are landed. In these places there is no tera firma. So that point also requires Government's attention. I have tabled this motion for this. One important point which I wish again to bring to the attention of the Chief Engineer, the Member for Public Works, is the need for a road from Azhikkal up to Munambam and also branch roads connecting this main artery to the backwater. Then the canals from the wet lands on the western side of the island to the backwater connecting the fresh water region which is an estuary of the Alwaye river to the low marsh which are the paddy fields on the west. Therefore, I bring this motion to the attention of the Government so that some redress may be given to the people.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാനും ഇതിനെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. വയ്പിൻ—പള്ളിപ്പുറം റോഡ് ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന് ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ ഗവമെണ്ടിലേക്കു ശിപാർശി ചെയ്തതായി അറിവുണ്ട്. ഈ റോഡു അനുവദിച്ചുതായി ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ തന്നെ ഒരിക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ കയ്യിൽ കിട്ടിയപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ ആദ്യം നോക്കിയതു—സ്വദേശസ്നേഹം കുറെ അധികമായതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം—ഈ റോഡിനു വല്ല പ്രൊവിഷനും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നാണ്. നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ഇക്കൊല്ലം അതിലേക്കൊന്നും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതു് എറവും നേരത്തെ അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു് അബ്കാരി, റവന്യു, ഫിഷറി എന്നു മൂന്നിനങ്ങളിലായി വലിയ വരവു ഗവമെണ്ടിനുണ്ടു്. ഇതു കൂടുതൽ വരവുള്ള വേറൊരു സ്ഥലം കൊച്ചി സക്കാരിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതു അധികം ജനങ്ങൾ നിവസിക്കുന്നതായും വേറെ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. ഇതുയും അത്യാവശ്യമുള്ള, നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യക്കാർക്കു മാത്രമല്ല തിരുവിതാംകൂർക്കാർക്കും മലബാർകാർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഒരു റോഡു വേറെ ഇല്ല. തെക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽനിന്നു വരുന്ന റോഡു് ഇപ്പോൾ കൊച്ചിയിൽ വന്നു നില്ക്കുന്നു. വടക്കു് മലബാറിൽ നിന്നുള്ള റോഡു് അഴീക്കോട്ടു് അവസാനിക്കുന്നു. ഈ റോഡു പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയാൽ വെറും ടോൾ കൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഗവമെണ്ടു ഈ റോഡിനായി ചിലവാക്കുന്ന പണം വേഗം പിരിഞ്ഞുകിട്ടും. എന്നിട്ടും ഗവമെണ്ടു് ഈ റോഡിന്റെ കാര്യം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഗവമെണ്ടു അവിടെ പോയി നോക്കാഞ്ഞിട്ടായിരിക്കാമെന്നു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

വേറൊരു സംഗതി ഈയവസരത്തിൽ പറയാനുള്ളതു്, കായൽ കുറെ സ്ഥലം ഡ്രഡ്ജു് ചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ബോട്ടുകൾ ഉറച്ചുപോകുന്നു എന്നാണു്. (*Hear, hear*). ഫൻ ബോട്ടുകൾ ദിവസംപ്രതി കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ നിന്നു കൊച്ചി എറണാകുളത്തേക്കും അങ്ങോട്ടും ഇങ്ങോട്ടും പോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. രാവിലെ വരുന്ന വരെല്ലാം മിക്കവാറും കോടതിയിൽ പോകേണ്ടവരായിരിക്കും. ക്കോടതി

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കളിൽ ഹാജരുകേണ്ട ആളുകൾ കടക്കരപ്പുരപ്പിൽ ഉറച്ചിരുന്നുപോയാലുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടെന്താണെ? ഇതിനു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വളരെയൊന്നും ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. നിസ്സാര ചിലവു മതി. ഒരുമൈൽ ദൂരം തന്നെയില്ല. ½ മൈലേ വരികയുള്ളൂ. കുറെ തുമ്പാക്കാരെ എഴുപ്പുട്ടചെയ്തു അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു കോരിച്ചാലും മതി. അതു സാധിക്കയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഡ്രഡ്ജർ തന്നെ അയക്കണം. അഴീക്കോട്ടു മണൽ വന്നു വീഴുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലം ഡ്രഡ്ജു ചെയ്തിട്ടും ശരിയാകുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെയൊന്നും ആവുകയില്ല ഈ ജോലി. ഇവിടെ പെട്ടെന്നു ശരിയാക്കാം. അതിലേക്കു ഈ ഫൻ ബോട്ടുകളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന വരവിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം മാത്രം കൊടുത്താൽ മതി. ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള മാത്രമല്ല അയൽരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേയും ജനങ്ങൾകൂടി ഒരുപോലെ ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഈ റോഡിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ മാത്രമല്ല ഞാറക്കൽ മെംബറും തുപ്പുണിത്തുറ മെംബറും പലപ്രാവശ്യം ഇവിടെ വെച്ചു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ടു. ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി ഈസംഗതിയെ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗംപണിപൂർത്തിയാക്കിയാൽകൊള്ളാം.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I also rise to support this motion. As observed by the Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas South the matter has often been pressed on the floor of this House. As regards the necessity for the road from Vypeen to Pallipuram, I don't think it is seriously questioned. From what I understand, the necessity is conceded by the Government. Then the question is why is that work not carried out? If there is necessity, it is rather difficult to find a satisfactory reason for delay in opening the road seeing that, unlike other new roads, for which land may have to be acquired, we have in this case already a poramboke continuous path exists.

President.—Sandy path.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—From Pallipuram to Vypeen we have not got to acquire any lands except perhaps just a little here and there to straighten the road. At any rate over 90 per cent need not be acquired. We have only to equalise the width. The cost will be very trivial. That cost could not have counted with the Government. It is one of the easiest roads to make. There are no gradients whatsoever. A few culverts here and there are all that are required.

President.—The roads are to be used for motor traffic.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Metalling?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It need not be metalled just now. You might use laterite.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It should not be sandy.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Perfecting of the road may be put off for another year. What I submit is there is not much difficulty in opening that road. There is a clear necessity. That island as we know is perhaps the most crowded, densely populated area in the State. I believe there are about 45 square miles and a population of not less than 45,000.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—For each cut motion the mover may be allowed 5 minutes and all the others 3 minutes.

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President.—Why don't you call attention to this?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is not descent off and on to call the attention of the President.

President.—If I do not observe the rule, you may call my attention to it.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—As regards my case, more than a minute was not taken.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I have nothing to do with Mr. Manjuran's speech. I said that it is 5 and 3 minutes. Do not put any mis-construction.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Absolutely none. My submission is that a little attention will easily give us that road. It will not cost very much. Although provision is not made, in this year's budget, the Engineering Department might try and do something in that connection this year. Another thing is the very bad condition of the bridges all along the canals. I know personally that many of the bridges require repair very badly and there are some canals along which some new bridges have to be put up. There were some petitions, I do not know if petitions were put recently. In any case at least, two bridges should be erected. These bridges are not expensive and the convenience is very great.

Then I would also suggest, seeing that there is such a busy motor and steam boat traffic going on, that a few public jetties be put up in the more important centres so that these ricketty jetties which are now being used may be scrapped and the landing may become safe. I believe an income is collected at all these important places Narrakal, Pallipuram and Vypeen. 5 or 6 jetties will be of great help. They also could be had without much expense. I also endorse every word of what has been said by the Hon'ble Member for Narakal. We have been trying to get these for the last so many years. So this thing which is very necessary may be attended to without delay.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—The road referred to by the Hon'ble Members for Narrakal, Ezhuvas South and Trippunithura will supply a long-felt want. I had the good fortune and the misfortune to go on foot once from Narakal to Ayyampilli and back to Elangunnapuzha the same day.

President.—Why both? I too had occasion to go to Ayyampilli.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—The misfortune was that I was confined to bed for two or three days. I had to wade through heaps of sand. The good fortune was that I could see the beautiful scenery of the locality.

President.—If you walk through sandy soil, you will have to wade through.

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Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I did not know. Unless the road is metalled, it will serve no useful purpose. I support the motion.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, as the subject of discussion is a matter of communication and as it refers to a constituency particularly, though that constituency was not kind enough to allow me to represent that at one time, I wish to emphasise the absolute necessity of the Government paying a little more attention to the crying need of that constituency specially in the matter of communications, because thorough and convenient communication I should consider to be the lifeblood of all progress.

President.—I perfectly agree.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Therefore, it is high time that a little more attention is paid to that locality, the crying need of which has been repeated very often even in this House. With regard to the construction of the road, I should consider it a matter of very little difficulty. For, I know, at least some portions of the road are sufficiently wide even for motor traffic. Some portions with which I am familiar are not less than 30 feet wide.

President.—We don't ordinarily want more than 18 feet.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—When once going in for construction of a road, it is better to make some provision for anticipated motor traffic in the future. So it is better to have a decent road whenever we construct. Then with regard to the cost of construction, when we have the *poramboke* sites available, the necessity for the acquisition of lands for the construction of the road is practically nil as suggested by my Hon'ble colleague, the Member for Trippunithura. Perhaps a little curve may be straightened or a narrow road widened. When there is the present *poramboke* land, if I may call so, why is it that it is repeatedly brought to the notice of this House, the necessity for a proper communication? Therein comes the other suggestion that it ought to be a metalled road. As was hinted by my Hon'ble colleague again, the completion or the perfection may be put off for some time; in other words he wants the marking of the line, which is no good at all. Therefore a proper good metalled road is a necessity, and sufficiently early steps may be kindly taken by the Government. One word more with regard to backwater communications, and Kadakkara shoals.

President.—Just on the other side of Bolghatty there is hardly 6 inches of water. We can't round Bolghatty.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—There, a little marking out of the canals means the reclamation of the area. Then the cost

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report will come which will terrify us. At least, mark out a canal which may be dredged or even deepened by manual labour. It is not at all difficult. Therefore, in the matter of the back-water communication as well as the construction of the road, the Government will be pleased to pay its early attention.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I have to bring to the notice of the Government that early attention may be given to the construction of a road from the Railway Station Muthalmada that would be located near Nanniode and in our Cochin territory. The Palghat—Dindigal line will be opened in the year 1931. A connecting road from that station to the main road in our territory is essential.

President.—Which is the station referred to ?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Muthalmada, near Nanniode.

President.—You have got Puthunagaram station.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is nearly 6 miles from Puthunagaram to Nanniode and about 12 miles to Muthalmada.

Persons coming from Pollachi to Pattancheri and Kozhinjampara, etc, Muthalmada is the nearest station. And if the land is not acquired during this hot weather, the construction will have to be put off for 1107. So, the construction may be commenced immediately after the agricultural operations are over.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—If I remember aright this matter was brought to the notice of this House last year.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Last year too by myself. That is a very useful road, Sir, to us.

President.—What is the distance ?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—About two miles of which portion will have to pass throught the British territory. That they will allow, and that road will be most essential to our State.

President—At what stage is the railway construction now ? We shall see to it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Thank you, Sir. It is only just to drew the attention of the Government to that point that it should be done in the year 1106 at least acquisition processes.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—കോട്ടപ്പുറം-എറണാകുളം ലയിൻ ബോട്ടുകൾപലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഉറച്ചുപോകുന്നതിനേയും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു" അതുനിമിത്തമുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളേയും ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു പറയാനുള്ള സമാധാനം എന്തെന്നു അറിയുന്നതിനുമായി ഞാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ ഒന്നരണ്ടു ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ അയക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ആ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയ ഉത്തരംകൊണ്ടു" ബഹു: ഇഴവരുമെംബറും മറ്റു ചില മെംബർമാരും തെറ്റിദ്ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണു" മനസ്സിലാവുന്നതു" എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിനും പലതും പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അറിവിനും പരമവിധേയമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണു" വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിൽനിന്നും കേൾ

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കാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുള്ളതു". വീണ്ടും ഞാൻ ചെയ്യ അനേഷണത്തിലും എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിലും ബോട്ടുകൾ ഉറച്ചുപോകുന്നതായും ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതായും എനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ട അതുകൊണ്ടു" മുൻചോദ്യങ്ങളെ റഫർ ചെയ്തു വീണ്ടും ഈ അവസരത്തിലേക്കായി ചോദ്യങ്ങളയച്ചു. അതിൽ "ശരിയായി" അനേഷിച്ചു ഉത്തരം പറയാമോ എന്നു് പ്രത്യേകം ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നു. 'ശരിയായ' എന്ന വാക്കു് ഒബ്ജക്ഷനബ്ൾ ആണെന്നു് പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു് പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കയാണെന്നും ആ വാക്കു എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞാൽ ചോദ്യം സ്വീകരിക്കാമെന്നും കൌൺസിൽ സിക്രട്ടറി എന്നെ അറിയിച്ചു. എതുയാലും ഇതിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥസംഗതികൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഒന്നുകൂടി പരീക്ഷിക്കാനുള്ള ആഗ്രഹംകൊണ്ടും ഞാൻ അനുവദിച്ചു. മെംബർമാർ അയയ്ക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു തന്നെ മറുപടി ശരിയായാലും തെറ്റായാലും അതു സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊള്ളണമെന്നല്ലേ ഇതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്? ബോട്ടടമസ്ഥന്മാരോടും യാത്രക്കാരോടും ചോദിക്കാമോ എന്നും ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതും ഡിസ്സലൌവ് ചെയ്തുയാണുണ്ടായതു്. ബോട്ടു ഉറയ്ക്കുന്ന സംഗതി ബോട്ടുകാക്കും യാത്രക്കാർക്കും അനുഭവമുണ്ടാകും. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് അനുഭവമുണ്ടാകയില്ല. അതിനാൽ അവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു അനേഷിച്ചെങ്കിലേ യഥാർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകയുള്ളൂ. യാത്രക്കാരോടെല്ലാം അനേഷിച്ചു നടക്കുക എന്നതു് സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നു കരുതി രണ്ടുമൂന്നു ബോട്ടുകാരുടെ പേരും ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. അതും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ഗുണം പിടിച്ചില്ല. എതായാലും ഇപ്പോൾ പല മെംബർമാരും അവരുടെ അനുഭവം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ശരിയായി അല്ലെങ്കിലും വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം അനേഷിച്ചു തക്കതായ പരിഹാരം ഉടനെ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് ഈ അവസരത്തിലും ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—In speaking on this cut motion, I intend to draw the attention of the Government to the great hardship experienced by the people of the area extending from Narakkal to Pallipuram and also the difficulties experienced by the travelling public on account of the boats being stranded at Kadakkara.

President.—Is it Pallipuram to Vypeen?

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—I should consider it my duty to endorse all that has been said in support of that motion; because the hardship experienced by people who are lacking in necessary means of communication has been my grievance also about the constitutency that is represented by my Hon'ble friend sitting on this side, I mean the Member for Cranganur. When the area wanting in means of communication is larger, the difficulties of the people must be correspondingly greater. So, I have absolutely no difficulty in supporting any motion that is intended to remove hard-ships of this kind. As for the inconvenience experienced by people who are travelling in motor boats along the Kadakkara shoals I was surprised to hear the history of an attempt made by my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Cranganur to invite the Government's attention to it. That story would seem to show the positive reluctance on the part of the Government to realise the difficulties suffered by people. When

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he attempts to tell the Government that these are difficulties for the people on this account the Government would contradict him and when he asks them to make for careful enquiries he is shut out on flimsy technical grounds.

President.—The word "ൈവലക്ഷണ്യം" does not mean any insinuation.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—The words "ൈവലക്ഷണ്യം" does not mean any insinuation. There is absolutely no reflection on the Government. I had also put some questions about this matter and the answer that was given to my question was, if I remember aright that there was no hardship as far as the Government could see. On more than one occasion, the boat in which I was travelling got stranded and at one time I had to wait till 2 o'clock or so, before the boat could move and it was very late when I came to Cochin. If the Government gives us an assurance that the matter will be looked into without any delay whatsoever, it may not be necessary for me at all to move the cut motion which I have separately tabled. With these words I support the motion.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, The Ollur—Trikkur road is not more than 2 miles long. 5 or 6 years back it was metalled by granite. There are 12 tile factories on both sides of this road and each tile factory was taking thousand cart-loads of fuel every year, or more than 12,000 cart-loads in all.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—On a point of order, may I know if that Member can speak in this motion about his constituency?

President.—Do you speak on other constituencies?

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Somebody was speaking about Pollachi, Kozhinjampara and all that.

President.—Was your motion confined to Pallipuram and Narakkal alone or is it communications general? Have you any cut motion about Ollur and Trikkur?

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—No, Sir.

President.—Please answer the points raised in the discussion.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The main points raised in this discussion are the construction of the road from Pallipuram to Vypeen, the deeping of the Kadakkara canal, also another canal from Ayyampilli to Narakkal. These are the three points raised. As regards the question of the road, I had occasion to write this letter to the Government:—

"This question relates to improvement of communications to the narrow strip of land, etc. And the order on this letter to the Government was "The Chief Engineer is requested to submit definite proposals for bringing into existence a new road for communications within the area".

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—When was the order, please?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It was in February 1930. It is in my programme for next year to make a correct investigation and submit my proposals. No provision is made this year. Then the question of the Ayyampilli canal. When I went to Ayyampilli a month ago this matter was brought to my notice by the people of the locality and I said that if they would renew their petition I shall go further into the matter. This matter you all know, is being delayed or post-poned because of certain troubles arising from the great cost of acquiring lands for the construction of this canal.

Then regarding this Kadakkara shoal, I am now informed, it prevents the passage of boats. I may tell this House that we made enquiries and the reports from my subordinate officers say that there is no difficulty in going through if proper lines of communication have been chosen. Now, since this matter is again brought to my notice by the Members here who seem to have experienced difffculty, I shall be only too glad to go into the matter. I have crossed many times to Cranganur, but I have not personally experienced any trouble.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—In line boats?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Not in line boats, but boats which take as much water as a line boat—5 or 6 feet of water. Anyway I shall be glad to take up the matter next year.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—What about the small roads to meet the main artery roads with the jetties?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That perhaps the Panchayat will look into.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—What about jetties in Narakkal?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is also our programme to construct jetties in Narakkal.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Only in Narakkal?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—And possibly in Elankunnapuzha.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—One at Pallipuram also.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We shall see to it. Of course, the Member for Narakkal would have forgotten the Elankunnapuzha-Narakkal canal which was constructed two years ago at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—That was constructed by the sale of accretion lands, and therefore, it does not come from Government. That is an old, old story.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—And then in Ochenthuruthi we have constructed groynes and many foot bridges were constructed and we are even now constructing two foot

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bridges in Narakkal. As regards the bad condition of the old foot-bridges, we never thought that it is under P. W. D. at all.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—It is not under P. W. D. but we want it to be under P. W. D.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Since we are going to construct roads, we shall put up foot bridges also.

President.—Do you press the motion?

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I don't press the motion, and if the Government will give us an assurance, I will be perfectly satisfied.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,769 for establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, my object in tabling this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of keeping all the trunk roads in the State at a minimum width of 30 feet. Of course, my request may be considered a luxury in the light of the discussions that we had about the want of roads in other places, I may at the outset state that I do not grudge their having any number of roads. I do admit that much has been done of late in the improvement of the trunk roads; but what I say is much more has to be done. The traffic has considerably increased and there is no trunk road which has not a heavy motor traffic in the State. Some of the roads are very narrow and accidents are likely to occur and it is only a piece of good-fortune if accidents are not occurring every day in such places. I may also in this connection bring to the notice of the Government the unsatisfactory condition of the level crossings. I think I had brought to the notice of the Government that fact once or twice before. The level crossings are as they were before. The roads leading to most of these level crossings are very narrow and accidents are occurring in some of the places also. Take the case of the level crossing at Vadakkancheri. I think to any casual observer it may have struck that it is very difficult to negotiate that level crossing. There are many instances like that. It is to bring all these facts to the notice of the Government that I have tabled this motion. Therefore, I request that the Government may be pleased to take early action in this matter.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The Malabar District Board has now passed a rule that the roads should not be less than 30 feet and the Imperial roads 40 feet. So, the Malabar roads are being widened. So our Government also should widen these roads.

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The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, my cut motion is under discussion. I would like to know the view of the Government in the matter.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The policy of the Government in regard to the road widening has been to make roads as wide as possible, as the Hon'ble Member suggested, wherever possible and Hon'ble Members might have seen that. We have been widening the existing roads for the past few years.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What is the standard of breadth? How many feet?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I think for good motor traffic 30 feet is necessary.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I shall tell you there are what is known as Hudson stones. We can widen roads as far as the Chittur Taluk is concerned. That portion between the Hudson stones and the main road is *poramboke* and it is Government property. The road between Palappallam and Chittur is very narrow.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I shall look into that.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I don't press the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 for Nelliampathi road work by Rs. 100.*

As the Member was absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 6.

Mr K. J. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,99,852 under Demand No. XXVII by Rs. 1,000.*

As the Member was absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 7.

Mr. P. C. Chanchan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,99,852 under demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. സി. ചാഞ്ചൻ.—പുതുതായി പലേടത്തും റോഡുകൾ വെട്ടുന്നും ചില ജാതിക്കാക്ക് പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം റോഡുകൾ വെട്ടാനും കൂടി പണം അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ മൂന്നു മൈൽ തെക്കുവടക്കു നീളമുള്ള മുളയുകാട്ട ദേശത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു പഴയ വഴി നന്നാക്കാൻ ഒരു തുകയും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേർത്തുകാണുന്നില്ല. അതിന്റെ കേടുപാടുകൾ എങ്കിലും തീർത്തു തരുന്നതിനു് പലപ്പോഴും അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ൧൦൦൦-ൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളാണു് അവിടെ നിവസിക്കുന്നതു്. കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഏതു, ൦൦൦-ൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ രൂപാ വരവും ശവമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്കുണ്ടു്. ശവമ്മെണ്ടുവകയായി ൧൫ കടത്തും ൧൫ കള്ളുഷാപ്പും മൂന്നു ചാരായഷാപ്പും അവിടെയുണ്ടു്. ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഭയമുണ്ടായി കള്ളുകുടിച്ചു് മത്തന്മാരായിക്കൊള്ളുവാൻ വേണ്ട മനസുകൊണ്ടു്

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സാധുക്കൾക്കു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്". എന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. അവിടെ ഒരു പബ്ലിക്ക് വഴി ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനായിട്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ കട്ട് മോഷൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. രണ്ടു മൈൽ ദൂരമുള്ള ആ സ്ഥലത്തു് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഒരു വഴിമദ്ധ്യേ കണ്ട ചാലുകളാണുള്ളത്. ഏറെമിറക്കം നോക്കി ഇറങ്ങിക്കയറേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും സ്കൂളിൽ പോകുന്ന ചെറിയ കുട്ടികൾക്കു് ഇതു വലിയ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും അപത്തും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇനിയത്തെ കൊല്ലമെങ്കിലും ഒരു വഴിയുണ്ടായി കുറെ സംഖ്യ അനുവദിച്ചു് ഈ റോഡു ശരിയാക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. തല്ക്കാലത്തേക്കു് ചാലുകൾ കെട്ടിക്കിട്ടിയെങ്കിലും കൊള്ളാമായിരുന്നു.

ഓരോ മതക്കാർക്കും ജാതിക്കാർക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം റോഡു അവനുവദിക്കുന്നതു് മതഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ നയത്തിനു പോരാത്തതാണു്. അഥവാ അങ്ങിനെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനാണു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ തന്നെയും മുഖ്യകാര്യത്തിൽ ഓരോ ജാതിക്കാർക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം വേണമെന്നില്ല, എല്ലാവർക്കുംകൂടി ഒരു റോഡു മതിയാകുമെന്നു് നേരത്തെകൂട്ടി ഞാൻ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. അരവിന്ദാക്ഷമേനോൻ.—ഈ റോഡിനുള്ള പണം ഈ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചേർക്കണമെന്നു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടു എന്നെ അറിയിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട പല റോഡുകളും മറ്റു പണികളും ചെയ്തു തീർക്കാൻ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ റോഡിനുള്ള പണം ചേർക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല. എന്തായാലും ഈ റോഡിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു രണ്ടുപക്ഷമില്ല. വേണമെന്നതന്നെയാണു്. കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗം ശരിയാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാണു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. സി. ചാണ്ടി.—ഞാൻ മോഷൻ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 8.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,99,852 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,99,852 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered witharawn.

Motion No. 10.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,99,852 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 11.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,99,852 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi:—In view of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member for Engineering with regard to the Mala—Puthenvelikkara Road, I don't move the motion.

Hence it was considered withdrawn.

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Motion No. 12.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar. — *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,900 for Communications — repairs by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 13.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,17,507 for Communications—repairs by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 14.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—*To reauce the allotment of Rs. 5,19,259 for Communications by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 15.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,19,259 for Communications by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 16.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,19,259 for Communications by Rs. 2.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 17.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,19,259 for Communications by Re. 1.*

As the Member was absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 18.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,19,259 for Communications by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 19.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 16,250 under Demand No. XXVII Medical Department Class B, by Rs. 15,250.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 20.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,73,206 for Buildings by Re. 1,00,000.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

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Motion No. 21.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,73,206 for Buildings by Re. 1.*

As the Member was absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 22.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,73,206 for Buildings by Re 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 23.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,37,590 Irrigation Original Works by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 24.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,68,674 under IV Irrigation by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—Sir, that is with respect to the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme. Now there is a provision made in the budget for Rs. 15,000 and it is included in the Miscellaneous Department. Now, so far as I know, at the time of Sir Bhore the scheme was elaborately investigated by Mr. Forbes the Chief Electrical Engineer of Mysore and the field was surveyed by Mr. Smith, soon after Mr. Forbes visited the place. You will find from the report that the scheme is so successful that the preliminaries have been so detailedly given in the report that only the work has to be proceeded with. Sir Bhore's administration report for the year 1092 it is stated thus:—

"The fieldwork in connection with the proposed Forest Tramway extension and re-alignment has also been practically completed and in my separate note on this subject I have endeavoured to set forth the prospects of this proposal as a business proposition. A final decision awaits the advice of the Madras Government. The Tramway scheme is intimately, I should say inseparably, bound up with the industrial project I refer to below and to attempt to consider the latter separately, will inevitably lead to that disaster which awaits all attempts to consider in water-tight compartment, proposals which form a single project and must be treated together. I shall have occasion to set forth in detail an examination of this considerations in a note now under preparation on the development of industries in the State. I need only refer here to Hydro-Electrical Project which has been investigated during the year. The readings taken of the quantity of water available in the river during the hot weather months of the year and the examination conducted by the Electrical Engineer hold out a most fruitful prospect. It is now certain that a project of some magnitude is possible at a comparatively low cost due to fortunate natural circumstances. To utilise a portion of the power, if generated, certain industrial projects for which special natural facilities exist are proposed, and these are now under examination. The

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difficulty of obtaining expert advice, men and material is a heavy handicap but good progress is being made."

Then again it is stated in paragraph 268 of the Administration Report of 1093 as follows:—

"The Chalakkudi River Power Scheme has been the subject of careful examination for the past 2½ years. No technical obstacles are anticipated, for one expert opinion has described the project as "almost ideal." from an engineering point of view. The problem however which has been most difficult of solution is to ensure in advance guarantees in regard to the taking up of Electical Energy, sufficiently reliable in character and extended in degree, to justify the State in embarking on so considerable an undertaking. This problem has now, it is hoped, been solved. The solution involves other developments and industrial projects of importance, e. g. a bamboo paper factory and the use of electricity on an extended scale for lifting water for purposes of cultivation. These have been worked out, though more detailed reference to them here is unnecessary. The Power Scheme and connected projects are now before the Darbar whose final decision in regard to them has yet to be taken."

Now so far as I know the report submitted by Mr. Forbes comprises a comprehensive survey of the field and also the possibilities of the intended project. The Government has not proceeded with the work even after the lapse of twelve years. Now also the Government is trying to investigate the said scheme. I do not understand what purpose is served by a further investigation when the Chief Electrical Engineer had already submitted a report saying that it is an almost "ideal one." My only request is that the Government may proceed with the execution of the scheme so that the industries and agriculture of the State may be improved. It may take some time more and we may not be able to finish it within one year. Within the course of the coming four or five years the work may be proceeded with in quick pace so that the whole of Cochin may be invested with a "girdle of light and power" as is done in Mysore. I only wish that the Government may expedite the work by making liberal provision in the budget.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, in support of this motion I may also put in a word. There is also one cut motion standing in my name which is meant to point out this defect. Mr. J. W. Bhore, the ex-Diwan drew up a big scheme. To execute it, he thought, the help of a great expert was necessary. Instead, to do this work we have now a raw graduate only. An expert ought to be appointed to investigate such a big scheme as the Hydro Electric one. As it is, it is given to one who is in no sense an expert. Of course it will be quite good to get such a man trained under some expert. But to have such a project left in the hands of a raw hand, I respectfully submit, is not in any way advisable. I would request the Government either to depute our present Chief Engineer as a special officer in complete charge of the work rather than have the work entrusted to a raw

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hand. If this is not possible, do get down as expert at once before any money is spent on this scheme.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Government perfectly agree with the view expressed by the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad with regard to the question of expediting the scheme as much as possible. I thought I have sufficiently made it clear before this House that the actual work of the Hydro-Electric Installation cannot be proceeded with before the Tramway line has been laid through Karaparakutty to Peringalkuttu. That survey has now been completed and the estimating is going on. At present I hope it will be necessary to come in for an additional grant of some amount for the construction of this tramway during the course of next year. In the meanwhile the investigations of the Hydro-Electric Scheme made by Mr. Forbes were only of a character which can be termed as preliminary. Both sides of the river have not been investigated and Mr. Smith who conducted the original survey had remarked that, before taking up the work on the left bank of the river, it will be necessary to complete the survey of the right bank also so that, before we could possibly decide upon the alignment is fixed, it was necessary to take a survey on the right bank and for that purpose as well as for gauging the river flow, an Assistant Engineer and a special staff have been appointed this year. His work and the survey on the left bank have been completed but the estimating has yet to be done. This work would be attended to by the Special Assistant Engineer when the Tramway line has been made.

For undertaking the dam construction I suppose it will be necessary to appoint a Special Engineer for the work. We cannot do any work until the tramway line is completed.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—With the leave of the House I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 25.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for class B.—Improvement to Ernakulam Foreshore by Rs. 10.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered witharawn.

Motion No. 26.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,011 for Miscellaneous Public Improvements by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 26-A.

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,011 for Miscellaneous Public Improvements by Re. 1.*

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The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 27.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,011 for Miscellaneous Public Improvements by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 28.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs, 1,000 for Survey and Investigation by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 29.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 50,000 for lump provision.*

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 30.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 50,000 for lump provision.*

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 31.

Dr. A. G. Menon.— *To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 14,24,957 under Demand No. 27 A by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 32.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reauce the total allotment of Rs. 14,24,957 under Demand No. 27 A by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No, 33.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 14,24,957 under Demand No. 27 A by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I want simply to press upon the Government the desirability of having a bus stand in Vadakkancheri.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksh Menon.—The necessity of it is felt.

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 34.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,403 for Establishment of Water Works by Rs. 10.*

The motion was not moved and hence it was considered withdrawn.

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Motion No. 35.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 7,016 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

As the Member was absent the motion was considered witharawn.

Motion No. 36.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,366 for Canals and Backwaters Navigation Establishment by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 37.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,366 for Canals and Backwaters Navigation Establishment by Rs. 10.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 38.

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,540 for Dredger by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No 39.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,882 for Dredger by Rs. 10.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 40.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,960 for 3—Water Works by Rs. 100.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 41.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 54,400 for Mattancheri Water Works by Rs. 100.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered witharawn.

Motion No. 42.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for (h) Other Miscellaneous Investigations by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered witharawn.

Motion No. 43.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for (h) Other Miscellaneous Investigations.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

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Motion No. 44.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,460 under Demand No. XXVII by Rs. 1,000.*

As the Member was absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 45.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,29,460 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 46.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,17,400 for Public Works by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 47.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,04,134 under Public Works by Re. 1.*

As the Member was absent the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 48.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,04,134 under Public Works by Re. 1.*

The motion was not moved, and hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 49 and 50.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,04,134 under Public Works by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,04,134 under Public Works by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, in moving both the motions together, *i. e.*, 49 and 50, I wish in the first instance to congratulate the Hon'ble Member for Engineering on two accounts. The first is with regard to the particular attention that he is paying in the matter of roads. I have seen with my own eyes works carried out in different places where roads have been widened and difficult ascents ~~have~~ been rendered more tractable. For that I must certainly congratulate the Hon'ble Member for Engineering. For another thing also I wish to congratulate him, because, on a comparision of the agenda, I find that he has secured the highest number of cut motions, that is, 51 cut motions have been incorporated in the agenda. Thereby I do not want the House to draw the inference that that department is the most mis-managed. That is a department which supplies the wants of the greatest number of people. Therefore, to bring to his attention the necessity for construction

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of new roads, repairs of existing roads, constructions of canals, etc., etc., these cut motions are tabled and I hope he will take particular care to see that all these are as earnestly attended to as roads have been in this year. But I have to add one word more. Why, it is a department which supplies the greatest wants of the people and so many cut motions have been brought into existence. My only answer is that there does not seem to be any fixed policy or principle followed in allotting amounts in budgets. Unless a regular and a settled programme is before the department, it is not possible to supply the needs of the people in a regular, equitable way. I know that some people who have been pestering him might have succeeded in incorporating a particular item in the budget, but a regular programme has to be chalked out, and I do not think that this is a very difficult matter. There must be a principle followed. Of course I have instances to cite in the matter of another department also, *i. e.*, the Water Works Department, but I do not propose to press that matter further to-day. I say, unless a definite policy and programme is fixed, there will be complaints that my road has not been attended to, my canal has not been attended to and my brdige has not been attended to. If a programme is fixed, there will be less room for complaint. With these few remarks I withdraw both the motions.

The motions were, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 51.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 16,04,134 for Public Works.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I rise to move the total omission of Rs. 16,04,134 for Public Works. It is not my intention to make a speech, because the general features of the budget have been very well brought out. Estimates are not prepared, approximate statements are not prepared in most cases, and the overburdened nature of the department has been brought, the callousness of the Government has been brought, and the Assistant Engineers not having decentralised powers have been brought to notice, and check-measuring not being properly and adequately done has been brought to the notice, and the centralisation of all powers in the Chief Engineer has also been brought to notice. The Thanikudam and other schemes have not come to any definite stage. We also find that a lot of expenditure has been included under non-votable items and the completing of works are not very well done, as for example, the Nelliampathi Road. Several buildings have been budgetted for in the next year and there are two medical buildings coming in this budget—Medical Store and Well pump. You have

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provided 5,000 rupees for a well pump for the Medical Department! As regards trunk roads there are complaints that they are not well attended to and there is the question of transfer of the Trunk Roads still pending. As regards water supply both in Ernakulam, as well as in Mattancheri—we have no service connection in Mattancheri although we are anxious to get water, and although the Government are anxious to supply us with water, and there is a dredger which does no useful purpose. There was a lot of complaint for a road between Vypeen and Pallipuram. There is a great danger on account of the ferry between Mattancheri and Ernakulam being exposed to wind and rain and one day I assure the Hon'ble Member that this swilly shallying will bring a big accident. We have been agitating for this—a channel as far back as six years ago even before the Council came into existence. A line was pressed on the attention of the authorities and a monster petition is before them that the harbour and the ferry are also moving seawards with the consequent fear in the minds of the travelling public. A ferry jetty—a proper jetty at Mattancheri—in place of the pigsty has been agitated for. It ought to have been constructed long, long ago. You will kindly note that this is not my own expression, and many of the European gentlemen who have passed through this jetty have made such remarks. If that is a compliment, you can have that compliment. If that is not a compliment, then you should not stick to it. Last year and year before last it was provided for. But though a building on this side has come into existence, nothing has come out of it. In the investigation of various schemes we have not had satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of this department. However there are some good features. I do not say that the Chief Engineer is to be blamed He himself is very enthusiastic but how much can one gentleman, however clever a prodigy he may be, handle such multifarious duties? Last year more than six months of his time was taken up in connection with the Viceroy's arrangments. What can he do? We cannot certainly blame him. The Government ought not to thrust so much work on a young broad shoulder. Our protest is against the Government. Only such an amount of work that could be adequately and properly done should be thrown upon his shoulders. If you put too much upon a man's head, and if you put the whole world upon a man's head though the head can bear it, it will not he a right thing. Now the whole of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Investigation, Anappara Scheme—the new College Scheme, new hospital extensions, if all these schemes are centred upon one man, however brilliant he may be, he must succumb to the burden, with the result that the public must suffer. And, therefore, as a protest

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to the policy of the Government in these matters we have tabled this cut.

Now, Sir, I have not moved any of my cuts. That is no reason why I cannot club all the motions that I have made in this cut. I thought that I can spare much of the time of the Council. I have already referred to the Nelliampathi Road under Communications. I find that no amount is provided for the Edacochi Road. Edacochi road stops abruptly on the brink of the backwater. I had travelled many times by this way. There is not even a single lamp post there. Not even a light for the ferryman's guidance !

Then coming to the Medical Department I must say that too much luxury is being given for the comfort of the Medical Department.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—For whom ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I will leave it for you to decide. You have as much brains as I have. You are going to spend five thousand rupees for a pump. Regarding the Ernakulam foreshore it is to the credit of the department.

At the same time we have got a complaint in this House that the entire expenditure connected with the Park has not been placed before the House even during this meeting. It was promised that the complete accounts will come on the table of this House ! I fail to see that account here. Either it must have been spent under certification or the emergency regulation.

Then, Sir, as regards the water works. The only solution is not to shilly-shally with the problem. You must supply water both to Ernakulam and Mattancheri and to the coastal parts too, if you like. So a bold policy is certainly required in this matter. This kind of simple patch work will not do. You may have to double the line or you will have to put a line with double capacity pipes. Otherwise it may not be possible.

Then as regards the canals and backwater navigation. This is a very knotty problem. We are gathering twenty-six thousand rupees and not much convenience is given to the people. What right has the Chief Engineer got under the Regulation to delay application for new services, we fail to see. If a man wants to run a boat, he can run a boat for the convenience of the passengers and the time and fare, etc., may be regulated by the Chief Engineer. That is the only provision in the Backwater and Canals Regulation and under the Rules. There is no other provision by which a new service can be stopped or prevented. I only give these points for your mature consideration. For all these reasons I think we will do well, because in spite of all our protests, in spite of all our admonitions, in spite of all our advice, Government goes its own way, and we, therefore,

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have determined, to go our own way (*Laughter*). We will either part from one another or we shall co-operate for the mutual benefit of the people. We also say that we speak from the people's point of view and the Government Members also say that they are speaking from the people's point of view.

Therefore, for all these reasons I move that the whole grant, the votable part of it, be omitted by the House and the House withhold their consent in taking any part in the spending of this amount.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Hon'ble Member for the Jews was framing charges at such a rapid rate that I was not able to follow him closely, and I don't think that many of the Members would have followed him either. He said about certain things brought to the notice of the House but has conveniently ignored the fact that all the charges have been replied in a manner which is incontrovertible. There are certain points however in the Member's speech, which are of great importance viz., this Venduruthi canal for the Ferry service. Regarding this question we are at present in correspondence with the Harbour Engineer with whose permission and help we wish to dredge the channel. We had taken up this question about 2 years ago, when Mr. Bristo was the Harbour Engineer but he definitely said that this canal would not maintain itself as a canal and would be soon silted up. That received a ckeck for the work and I again brought this scheme before Mr. Milne and he was too of the same opinion. Still he consented afterwards to try if an experiment with one of his dredgers is possible. With the dredger Lord Willingdon it is impossible to dredge this channel because the pipe-line pontoons which draw more than 2 1/2 feet of water cannot be floated in that place, so that a dredger of the same type as Mannar is the only one which could be made use of for this purpose.

About the Water Works in Mattancheri I thought I said in my first speech here that the problem could only be solved by putting in a submerged pipe-line to Mattancheri and we have been in correspondence with the pipe manufacturers for taking up this work. As regards the enhancement of water pumped from Chowwara.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, may I know, before you proceed, regarding the Ferry service, whether the ferry contractors have not pressed upon the necessity of this channel?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes, and we too feel the necessity.

Deputy President.—The Harbour Engineer said it was impossible to do it.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—To quote his own

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words he said "it would be ludicrous to attempt the work with the State dredger."

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Am I to understand that the opening of the channel is a difficult task?

Deputy President.—The difficulty is to maintain it.

Mr. V. K Aravindaksha Menon.—That is what I said. Now, to increase the capacity of the water works it is necessary to have the approval of the Travancore Darbar and I understand this approval is being sought by the Madras Government at the present moment. The Harbour authorities have written to the Madras Goverment to get Travancore to consent to our taking more water from the Alwaye river.

As regards timings for canal navigatoin I have got to say one word. These timings were fixed in consultation with all the boat owners so that there may not be any conflict between themselves. It is necessary when giving a new time to see that it does not interfere with the rights of another boat-owner. It was once fixed in consultation with the boat authorities. It would not be quite right to give haphazard times to persons coming in the middle of the period for which consolidate timings have been awarded. We change the time once in 6 months when all the boat owners will be consulted and timings arranged. Now we are again going to revise the timings in Chingam. At that time any boat owner can ask for the time and we shall try our best to accommodate him.

Question proposed: "*That the demand for Public Works be omitted.*"

Question put and negatived.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided: Ayes 15, Noes 16, the President giving his casting vote against the motion.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
1. Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar	1. Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
2. Mr. A. Echara Menon	2. Mr. P. C. Chanchan
3. Dr. A. G. Menon	3. Mr. S. S. Koder
4. Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar	4. Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon
5. Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar	5. Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon
6. Mr. P. Krishna Menon	6. Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi
7. Mr. T. K. Nayar	7. Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon
8. Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen	8. Mrs. G. Pavitran
9. Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja	9. Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Iyer
10. Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan	10. Mr. I. Raman Menon
11. Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi	11. Rama Varmha Tampuran
12. Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam	12. Mr. K. Ramunni Menon
13. Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar	13. Mr. A. Sankara Menon
14. Mr. M. K. Raman	14. Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese
15. Mr. A. B. Salem	15. Deputy President

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The President gave his casting vote against the motion.

Deputy President.— Is it necessary to put the demand to votes? As this is lost, the other may be taken as passed. This motion is lost. What would be the result? The result is that the demand is passed.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No, that motion is gone

Deputy President.—That would be inconsistent.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—How can you take it as passed? The demand is not put.

Deputy President.—When the motion is passed, the other is not generally put.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The demand must always be put to the votes.

Deputy President.—There is nothing definite in the rules.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—When the motion is passed there is no necessity, for there is nothing to put. When the motion is lost, the whole demand remains. When the motion is passed, there is nothing, there is no more money to be put to the votes. When the motion is lost, the whole demand is there to be put to votes.

Deputy President.—To be on the safe side, I shall put it to the votes.

The question before the House is that an allotment of Rs. 16,04,134 under Public Works be granted.

Question put and agreed to.

11. XIX—Public Works—Cranganur—29,010.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, I beg to move for an allotment of Rs. 29,010 under '19—Public Works, Cranganur. The works detailed during the next year from this allotment are mostly of an ordinary nature for maintenance of works, roads, etc. The Government have so kindly sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 for improvements to Cranganur. The appropriation of that demand has not yet been made, and it will be made in consultation with the people of Cranganur so that it may be utilised to the best advantage.

Deputy President.—Do you move your cut motions?

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—I don't move.

Hence the following motions were considered withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 1—4.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 29,010 under demand No. 19 by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*Do* *by Rs. 5.*

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Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 29,010 for establishment charges of the canal office by Rs. 1,000.*

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*Do for class C, Appendix B by Rs. 1,890.*

Question proposed: "*That the demand for Public Works —Cranganur —be granted*".

Question put and agreed to.

12. VI—Excise—Rs. 92,085.

Deputy President.—The next demand is Excise.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Sir, now my turn has come to ask for an allotment of Rs. 92,085 under 'VI-Excise' There is a great decrease in disbursements under salt over last year's amount due as has been explained by the Finance Member to the debit of the cost of salt to 'Advances', and also to the superior officers graded under the new re-organisation being brought under non-votable heading. The other heads call for no special remarks as they are only the usual provisions in the budget. I therefore request that the House may be pleased to grant the allotment.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,076 for Superintendent's office establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—It is the *favourite* talk of this department that they are always trying their very best to adhere to a *policy of temperance* and that their *ultimate goal* is *complete prohibition*. But I really doubt whether the department is serious when they say so. The departmental head attempts at a jugglery of words and nothing besides. His actions are opposed to temperance. Many more trees are allowed to be tapped in the course of the year 1105 than were allowed to be tapped at the beginning of 1104 for toddy, while the cry in this House all along has been to cut short the number of trees as years go on. Reducing the number of trees to be tapped is a step towards prohibition and that principle had been accepted and worked upon during the last 2 or 3 years to some extent, but this year there is a change and *more* trees are allowed to be tapped. That I submit is going really against a principle or maxim they have adopted both in and outside this House. I want to point out and emphasise another fact also in spite of the rule which is brought into operation that in no place within the Ernakulam Municipal area should country liquor be sold, it is available now in many places within this town. The Ernakulam Municipality after great and long deliberation, decided at last that within its Municipal area, *temperance* should be kept up by this local option system. Sir, what do we find? In my opinion every

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tea-shop in Ernakulam does store and sell country liquor. It is an open secret and I am sure the the department must be aware of this practice. There is no denying this fact. If the Government really and seriously meant to effect temperance, I wonder why they tolerate this sort of nonsense within this town? The very object of the Municipality is defeated. I don't say the Government is party to it, but they tolerate it to some extent —this sale of country liquor within theMunicipal area. Every Inspector and every subordinate officer knows about this clandestine sale and I don't think even the Head of the Department would seriously contend that he is unaware of this practice. The Government ought kindly to see that they rigorously enforce the Municipal law hereafter, no case of sale of country liquor ought to be permitted within the Municipal limit. From a humanitarian point of view the Government ought to take these things more seriously. Fancy the house where husband comes drunk and the whole family is tortured. I don't want to reiterate all that has been said in the past. With all the amiable and conciliatory attitude of the present Superintendent of Excise, he invites people to drink and his gentle nice attitude have only, if anything, induced people to drink more and more and not to stop it at all by degrees.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I also rise to support the policy. This Excise Department is the one department that has to go in times to come, and the sooner the department would go, the better for the country at large. This is a matter that has been seriously agitating the people of Cochin, of Travancore and of whole India. We hear now-a-days picketing of liquor shops, the going down of revenue as a consequence of the picketing, the going down of sales in auctions, etc., and should we not therefore always look ahead as to what is inevitable. Would we not be a little more cautious, if we took note of the signs of the times, and move with the Time-Spirit to get rid of this evil, and at the same time find out methods by which we can replace the revenue. The one great bugbear is the loss of revenue from this department; if the loss of revenue is not there, I think my Honourable friend at that corner would be the first to move for the total prohibition of liquor in the country. But there is the fallacious fear. I use the word fallacious, because it is a really fallacious fear, that this revenue from this drink, if lost, cannot be replaced by any other revenue. That is a great fear for which there is really no foundation.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—What is your suggestion.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—My suggestion, I shall give, when I am

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a minister, ministering to the people of Cochin, till then I shall reserve it.

Deputy President.—Copy-right reserved?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—So that no other minister may use it.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There is a volume of agitation going on in our neighbourhood. In Shertallai Taluk the people are up in arms to stop the toddy trade, people in Calicut are also up in arms to stop the toddy trade. So much so, that every high officer of Government, the Collectors in Malabar, Commissioner in Travancore, and everywhere, are anxiously going about to see what can be done to keep this devilish drink going on. They are armed with lathies, armed with reserve Police and forces to see that the sale is conducted in a very peaceful manner. What is the corollary to be drawn? The Government is anxious to see that drink policy gets on as it is, even by using force to drive away the antidrunkards, persons who stand by society and say let us wean society from this evil of drink. They are being driven off at the point of lathies, beating or bayonets. Why this is a thing which no sane man can understand—that the Government charged with looking after the welfare of the people, charged with making people sober, wise and healthy, repressing, compelling and encouraging the trade of liquor and alcohol which is admittedly a poison. Look at that picture. I wonder how on earth the Government said let the people agitate, let the people do away with drink and we shall be very glad. We have been told in this House the remedy for this evil of drink is mainly in the hands of the people themselves. It is for the people to preach to people not to drink. It is for the people to dissuade the people from drinking. We accepted the charge. My Hon'ble friend for Medicine who is the stalwart on the other side has been always telling us, it is a popular movement that we want and Government cannot do anything. That is his own word..

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Exactly so.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Speaking on behalf of the Government that it is for the people to move in these matters and not for the Government. The Government cannot make people moral. People must themselves do it. We accepted that view coming from a venerable gentleman like that and we acted. What is the result? We are persuading people not to drink. We are telling people don't go near a toddy shop. Go to the tea-shop and drink tea if you want. Don't go in, save your money, all this is good advice, honest advice given even at the risk of receiving a few blows. What is the result? The Government now say don't come and stand up, don't tell people not to drink, not to buy

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liquor. If you do that, we will beat you. What a policy to follow. Is this the prohibition that we have got in view? Is this the prohibition that you are earnestly trying to follow as your distant goal. I say this kind of prohibition we don't want. We want Government also to co-operate with the people. We want Government also to give a hand in putting down this evil of drink. The revenue may be good. But the drink is seriously an evil. From whom is the revenue derived? From the miserably poor people. Are you satisfied as a Government to take revenue again and again and continue to take from the misery of women and children who have to go without legitimate food in the land, in order to extract a little money for yourself from the husband father or the brother or the bread-winner who spends most of his gains in the toddy shop? Are you satisfied? Can you put your hands unto your hearts and say you are looking after the welfare of your people? Can we co-operate with you in this policy when we find that the number of trees have increased, the number of gallons have increased, the revenue has increased.

Deputy President.—It is time.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have got other motions. In all these matters we find while your pretences are in one way, your practices are quite divergent. We don't say that it is a conscious turn given by the Superintendent of Excise. I don't say that. He himself is an anti-drinker and comes from a community of anti-drinkers and therefore I have hoped when he was put in charge that he would try a policy of anti-drink. But alas, the opposite seems to be prevalent! My Hon'ble friend for Ezhuvas (North) would testify to the fact that they have determined as a community to put down tapping of the tree. Only the individual efforts are remaining. Even yesterday, I was presiding at a meeting in Shertallai for the very purpose of putting down drink in that locality. The contractor was very much perturbed having contracted for 12 years. One member of the public said that he was responsible for 1/7 of the crimes of the taluk because 75 per cent of the crimes in any State have been traced to drink. Ultimately, therefore (there are 80 shops, and he has 12 shops) for 1/7 of the crimes, he becomes responsible. So Government which has got the policy of this drink would be responsible for 75 per cent of the crimes of the country and the people stand exonerated. The publicists and the politicians who are opposed to it day after day, hour after hour, in season and out of season, are held up to ridicule. Nevertheless they have got this to their credit. They have told the people not to drink, and Government have told the people, come we shall give you beautiful shops. Government went to the extent of assuring the

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people, if you have no place we shall give you sites. If you have no trees, we shall give you trees. What is this? I therefore ask respectfully our Government to take Cochin at least from this disgraceful policy and go forward and say we will accept this total cut which you are giving and for which even our Deputy President, the Member for Ernakulam, would side with us to stop drink. We are not prepared to spend one pie to keep up the policy of drinking in the country. With these few words I support the motion made.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I wish to say a few words. My Muslim brethren of Irinjalakkuda have a serious complaint, they pray for the removal of a toddy shop located near a mosque. It is the Bhoothamkulam shop, No. 155. They have been agitating for the last five years without obtaining any remedy in this matter. The present Excise Member's predecessor issued a memo promising to see that it was removed farther away but the shop remains where it was before. At least next year the shop may be removed from the vicinity of the mosque I need not say that a toddy shop located close to a mosque, not only mosque, but also Muslim houses, is sure to deeply wound the religious feelings of the Muslims. Where the toddy shop is now located is a Muslim street where there are only Muslim houses. I therefore request the Government to see their way for the removal of the shop at least next year.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I would like to say a word about the toddy shop situated in the midst of the Mussalmans at Irinjalakkuda. This was the subject matter of a few questions of mine which were answered in this Council. The shop is situated in a place which is so close and most offensive to the Muslims who have been strenuously agitating for the removal of it. I had a talk with the Member for Excise on this matter and he said that the removal of the shop would be done without any delay whatsoever. I would suggest, and I have the support of the Hon'ble Member for Kattur in doing so that the abolition of the shop would be very much relished not only by the community concerned but also by the contractor himself. There would not be any complaint if the shop is abolished. It would be only in keeping with the professed policy of the Government which is said to be directed to prohibition. They will not be accused of inconsistency if not dishonesty if they abolish the shop in accordance with the people's desire. I press the matter upon the attention of the Government for their acceptance at least to prove their bona fides that the policy which they strive towards is prohibition.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar—Sir, I wish to contribute one or two words to this discussion and in doing so I enter my

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emphatic protest against the present excise policy of the State. The Government is now taking shelter under the Excise Committee report, which, to my mind, is very halting and unsatisfactory. My only consolation is that it is not a Committee appointed by this Council. True there are some non-official Members of this Council in it. Nevertheless it is purley a Government Committee and yet we find that the Government is unable to agree in full with its mild recommendations.

"How to replace the Excise revenue if prohibition is introduced into the State" is the question that is often asked. I shall at once hasten to answer that question according to my lights. No doubt it is a very difficult question. It is also a very important one. The revenue under this head has considerably increased in recent years and so long as you continue the present policy it is bound to increase in future also. The question has to be solved, if not to-day, in the near future. So the sooner we do it the better for us and the country. In British India they have the large military expenditure which they can reduce if they are so minded. We have no such thing here. So without fresh taxation it may not be possible for us to make up the whole amount and I suggest the levying of an income-tax. It is only just and equitable that a large number of people, espicially the merchants, who are enjoying all the amenities of the State, should also contribute towards the maintenance of the Government. I am sure that the non-official Members will not object to this. (*Hear, hear*). In addition to this you can usefully minimise the expenditure in some departments. The benefits accruing to the country from the policy of prohibition is so great that the people will not complain even if they have to forego some items in such departments as Public Works and Education.

Sir, the Excise Committee does not want to introduce prohibition immediately and the oft quoted and much discredited reasons are advanced in support of it. Its main objection seems to be that surrounded as we are by British and Travancore territories, we cannot have a policy different from theirs. The British and Travancore Governments in their turns and in their Legislative Councils and elsewhere advance the same plea that they cannot introduce prohibition as long as they are surrounded by Native States having a policy different from prohibition. Sir, we are moving in a vicious circle. Somebody must move in the matter. I said several times before from the floor of this House and I repeat it even more "Let us make a move and be an example to others". The country is moving in this direction. In both British India and Travancore we see signs of restlessness and impatience at the present excise policy.

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They have alrady began to give troubles to the states. We will be also compelled to join them and to create trouble which some of us wish to avoid. Will the Government also help us in the matter.

The figures given in the Excise Committee report and the answers to questions in this Council and relied upon by the Government and the Committee to show that the drink is not on the increase are not safe to be acted upon. I can assure the House from my personal experience, the number of trees tapped is much more than that given by the Government. Even according to those figures, the numbers have increased. You have to add to these the number of unlicensed trees that are tapped. You can easily verify this if you want. The licensed trees will be marked and numbered. I have seen many trees tapped which are not marked and numbered and evidently not licensed. Sir, a lot of illicit traffic in liquor is also going on. Corruption in the preventive force of this department is proverbial. You can see it from the way in which the aminadars and petty officers getting fat everyday. Sir, the time is up and I shall conclude. The policy at present followed by the Government is retrogressive and is not calculated to bring us any way near the goal of prohibition. This state of affairs is bound to continue so long as this, what my fried the Hon'ble Member for the Jews often calls, the bureaucratic system of Government continues.

The fact is that this bureaucracy has no heart, in its constitution. If it had a heart, it would have treated the subjects entrusted to their care like brothers and sisters and would not have, tolerated such state of affairs. It wold have instead of encouraging as they at present do, taken measures to wean away its brothers from this pernicious habit. I do not blame any particular officer for this state of affairs. It is the system that is at fault. The pity of it is that the success or efficiency of the officer in charge of the department is measured not by the methods taken by him to reduce the drink evil but by the increase of the amount realised year by year by the sale of shops. I therefore appeal to the Government to change its policy and march boldly towards prohibition and tell them that if they do not do so, trouble is in store for them. The nation is awaking to a consciousness of the evils of drink.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Speaking for myself, very few remarks are called for from me. Government emphatically denies the charge that has been brought against it. It is in full sympathy with temperance policy. But what is it that the public have done with regard to temperance? What is it that the Hon'ble Member himself has done except for asking for renewal of the foreign liquor license for the Hotel Terminus?

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Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know which Hon'ble Member?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Some other Hon'ble Member. Of course, the Government's policy is towards the final goal of prohibition, though it may not be possible to attain it in a moment. The thing cannot be judged from the mere rise in the number of trees. After all, the rise is not very much. It is only 3,000 cocoanuts more than the figure of last year.

Deputy President.—More?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Yes. The House must remember that in British Cochin, there is no toddy shop at all. We have got the Nelliyampathi ghat road working and also the Palghat—Pollachi line, so that the increase in the number is merely accidental this year. The fluctuation is not very great. I may tell the House that wherever I have gone *i. e.*, in all shops that I have inspected, the complaint is the poor yield from the trees. That also accounts for the increase in the number of trees. In fact, I am sorry that the Hon'ble Member for Trichur is absent in this House. He has been loudly complaining that all the toddy shops dilute toddy. What does it denote? Nothing less than that we have not got enough of supply. The rise in revenue itself shows that we have not reached the maximum.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it the Member for Chittur or Trichur?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I mean the Hon'ble Member for Trichur. Last time, he was complaining that I must put a stop to the dilution of toddy, so that people may drink purer toddy. That is the complaint I have been receiving from every quarter. That shows that we have not reached the maximum. Practically, what we now see is when revenue is rising up consumption also goes on parallel lines with the revenue. It is only when the revenue reaches the maximum, the consumption is expected to go down. As the revenue is still rising, it follows we have not yet reached the maximum. That is the present policy of the Government.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—When do you expect to reach the maximum?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Who has fixed the maximum and who can divine what it is. The maximum is to be seen from the result. This is not a mere question of revenue. Some Members have been accusing me that I have been inducing purchasers to take up toddy shops. As a matter of fact, everybody who has been present in the auction room will bear testimony to the fact that I have been refusing to sell the shops unless I got a very very high price. What does it show?

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Why not put it lower down?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—If I put it lower down, I will make things easy for them. I have put it high to make drinking as costly as possible. And this year, I have raised the duty in the Mukundapuram Taluk and I have also increased the duty on cocoanut and sago trees. The duty in the Mukundapuram Taluk has been brought on a level with that prevailing in the other northern Taluks. I am referring to the Excise policy and also the steps which the Government is taking. Nothing else requires explanation except the personal charge contained in the remark made by the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi that every tea-shop sells toddy.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That is a personal remark.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I have not gone to any of the tea-shops. And I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member has gone there. If he has not gone there, the information might have been furnished by unreliable informants.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Does the Member deny the fact that there is sale of liquor within the town?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Nothing has come to my notice.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I assert in the House that there has been sale of liquor in tea-shops. You take notice of the fact.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Unless you can prove that.

Mr. Elkkanda Warriar.—You can set your preventive force in action.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I have nothing else to add.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—In the coming year, what is the estimate of the number of minims for each one?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Minims all depend on you.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—What about the suggested abolition of the Boothankulam toddy shop?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—The shop will not be located in the same place for 1106.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Will the Government find its way to abolish the shop?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—The shop has been let on contract and it may not be possible before the commencement of the next year to abolish it.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—It is only with the other contracting party that there is some difficulty.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Not exactly that. We have to see to the needs of the loca lity also.

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Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—There are two shops within 1½ and 2 miles.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—The question will be considered next year, when the schedules are prepared.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—My request is that it should be considered this year, 1105 itself.

Deputy President.—You have no objection to transfer these shops to some other place.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—It will be transferred from 1st Chingam.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Has the Government any other objection against peaceful picketing of drinks?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Government has no objection to temperance movement going on and any violence will however be put down.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Will the Government be agreeable to reduce the production of toddy?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—The Irinjalakkuda Member or somebody was complaining that more trees are tapped than licensed, without the notice of the Government. I don't know how the Honourable Member is going to reduce the production, so long as it is difficult to put down such illicit tapping completely.

Deputy President.—Do you press it?

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—No.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,140 for Preventive force by Re. 1.*

As it was not moved the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,140 for Preventive force by Re. 1.*

As the motion was not moved, it was considered witharawn.

Motion No. 4.

Mr K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 49,140 for Preventive force by Re 1.*

As the motion was not movea, it was considered witharawn.

Motion No. 4—A.

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Temporary Establishment by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ ഔസേപ്പ് പി. കുണ്ടുകുളം.—10,000 രൂപയിൽനിന്നും ഒരുരൂപാ കുറക്കണം. നാട്ടംപുറങ്ങളിൽ പുകയില ലേലം നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങൾ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനായിട്ടാണ് ഞാനിതയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ പുകയില ലേലംകൊണ്ടു വലിയ ദോഷമൊന്നും വരുന്നില്ല. നാട്ടുപുറങ്ങളിൽ ഇതു ലേലംവിളിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് കരാളി

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ന മാത്രം കിട്ടുകയും പുകയിലക്കുവേണ്ടി സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾ എത്ര വിലകൂടിയിരുന്നാലും മറ്റസാമാനങ്ങൾകൂടി അവിടെനിന്നും വാങ്ങേണ്ടിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതു ഷാപ്പുകാർക്കും ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ള കാര്യമാണ്". ഈ ലേലസമ്പ്രദായം മാറി നാട്ടുംപുറങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമെങ്കിലും സ്ഥിരലൈസൻസ് ആക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ലേലത്തുകയേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ ഒരു തുക കിട്ടുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. (*Hear, hear*). അങ്ങിനെയായാൽ പ്രജകൾക്കും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനും ആർക്കും നഷ്ടം വരാതെ കഴിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം. വളരെ ആളുകൾ കൊല്ലംതോറും ലേലംവിളിച്ചുനശിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്". ലേലം വിളിക്കാൻ വരുമ്പോൾ ആദ്യത്തെ ഷാപ്പുകളുടെ കുറെ ടാക്കിക യ്യിലുണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് വാശിക്കു വിളിച്ചുകയറും. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകാർക്കു പണവും കിട്ടും. എന്നാൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്ക് പണമടപ്പാൻ പോലും ഇവരിൽ പലർക്കും സാധിക്കാതെ പോകുന്നുണ്ട്". അതിനാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ പുകയില ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ മാറ്റി സ്ഥിരലൈസൻസു സിസ്റ്റം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിക്കിട്ടണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. അതിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. വി. രാമലിംഗയ്യർ.—മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ലൈസൻസ് സിസ്റ്റമില്ല. പുകയില ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതേവരെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്ന് ഒരാവലാതിയും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുമില്ല. കള്ളിലും ചാരായത്തിലും വെള്ളം ചേർക്കുന്നു എന്ന ആവലാതി ധാരാളമുണ്ട്.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthssan.—Do you follow the British Policy?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—There, it is not a monopoly.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Can we grow tobacco here, Sir?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I don't think it will grow here.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayaar.—It will grow here.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—The Superintendent of Agriculture can throw light on that. It has been successfully grown in the farm.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

The following motions were considered withdrawn as they were not moved.

Motion No. 5—10.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 92,085 for votable items of Excise Demand by Rs. 1,000.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,13,900 under Demand V I by* 1

Do *do* 1

Do *do* 1

Do *do* 1

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.— *do* 1

Motion No. 11.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 92,085 for Excise.*

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I rise to move the total omission of Rs. 92,085 for Excise. We have sufficiently thrashed out the policy here and there is nothing more to be added to it. We want Government to understand that for their present policy we are not at all partners and, therefore, we move that the whole amount may be omitted on this ground as a matter of policy.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I have nothing to add.

Deputy President.—Has anybody to say anything? Shall I put it to votes?

The motion for omission was put and agreed to.

13. V—Excise—Cranganur—Rs. 1,827.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Next, I beg to move this House for the grant of Rs. 1,827 under 'V—Excise—Cranganur.' I request the House may be pleased to allow this amount.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I oppose. We can't allow Cranganur to drink. All other things we give them.

The demand was put aud negatived.

14. VIII.—Customs—Rs. 3,255.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I request this House to sanction Rs. 3,255 under Demand No. VIII—Customs.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have tabled a total cut and that has been allowed by the President. That is the communication I got the other day.

Deputy President.—There is a cut motion also standing in your name, with regard to Customs, Mr. Kunhi Moideen.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,255 under Demand No. VIII by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—സർ, കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ അതുത്തിയിലുള്ള കടപ്പുറങ്ങളിൽ അടിഞ്ഞു കയറുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വിറ്റു കിട്ടുന്ന പണം കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബ്രഞ്ചാഫീലേക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പണം കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർക്കു കൊടുക്കാത്തതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആക്ഷേപിക്കാനായിട്ടാണു ഞാൻ ഈ കട്മോഷൻ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിനാൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറ അഭിപ്രായമറിഞ്ഞ ശേഷം ആവശ്യമെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ കൂടുതൽ പറയാമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. വി. രാമലിംഗയ്യർ.—അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവർമ്മെൻറ മറുപടിയായി ആലോചിക്കാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നു.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I had tabled the motion on the ground of moieties on the votable itmes under Customs. There is no department in which I have not tabled and sent it to you.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The members says he has got a communication.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yes I have got a communication.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I wish he will read it.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You may put the demand. The motion is there. I shall speak on Mr. Kunhi Moideen's cut motion.

Deputy President.—There is a motion demanding certain amount. If you object to it, you can say that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I rise to oppose this motion for demand under Customs. My reasons are that Government have shown great remissness in the discharge of their duty with reference to this Customs. Under our agreement we are entitled to get one half of all that is taken as customs, because, the waters are ours and we are entitled to get one half, not only of the revenue but one half of everything that is going on there. One half of the income of the customs must come to us, so that one half of the places should also come to Cochinites. Why should Cochinites be denied one half of the appointments? The other Government may appoint one half and the other half should be under our control. I say in appointing the other half they should be recruited from Cochin people, because Cochinites are entitled to one half of the Harbour. The Harbour is ours. What I submit is, of course you gentlemen there on the other side have gotappointments, there are several others who are hunting after appointments.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—What about Railway. Is it equally so ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is it in your department that I say ? It is you who brought the subject. I cannot help these interruptions. But I don't mind.

Therefore, one half of these appointments should also go to Cochinites. The same questions has been raised in the Harbour also. I submit that with reference to the appointments of the Harbour works—for pilots, fat appointments carrying 6, 7, 8 and 9 hundred rupees—one half should be given to Cochinites.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Even Indians are not appointed.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Therefore, I must say we are partners and we must get all those things and must fight for those things. We must encourage our Government hands. These are days when people find it difficult to find appointments. And it is the duty of the Government to co-opt us with them and fight, and we say, emphatically half of the customs, appointments, and half of the harbour appointments should come to Cochinites, and Cochin people must be appointed and Government members and other members should fight for it. The officials have not fought for it, and it is for that omission on their part that we are

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going to throw out this demand under Customs, and for these reasons I oppose this demand for not fighting for these things.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I do not know how far it is possible. It will be better we take control of the harbour rather than leaving it to the British Government.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Should they come under our control?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—It does not appear to me that the problem is feasible.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Therefore, it is to make it feasible that we throw out this budget.

The demand under Customs for Rs. 3,255 was put and negatived.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—We want a poll, Sir.

The House divided: Ayes 13 Noes 15.

	Ayes.		*Noes.*
1.	Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	1.	Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar
2.	,, C. Barton Wright	2.	,, K. J. Antony
3	,, T. K. Krishna Menon	3.	,, A. Eachara Menon
4.	,, T. M. Krishna Menon	4.	Dr. A. G. Menon
5.	,, K. Krishna Pisharodi	5.	Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar
6.	,, P. Nilakanta Menon	6.	,, K. P. Kannan Nayar
7.	Mrs. G. Pavitran	7.	,, P. Krishna Menon
8.	Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar	8.	,, T. K. Nayar
9.	,, I. Raman Menon	9.	,, A. K. Kunhi Moideen
10.	Rama Varmah Tampuran	10.	,, C. A. Kunjunni Raja
11.	Mr. K. Ramunni Menon	11.	,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
12.	Mr. A. Sankara Menon	12.	,, K. Mohammed Seethi
13.	Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese	13.	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
		14.	,, M. K. Raman
		15.	,, A. B. Salem

Deputy President.—The Director of Public Instruction is absent. I, therefore, adjourn the Council.

The Council was adjourned at 6 to 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Secretary to the Council.

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